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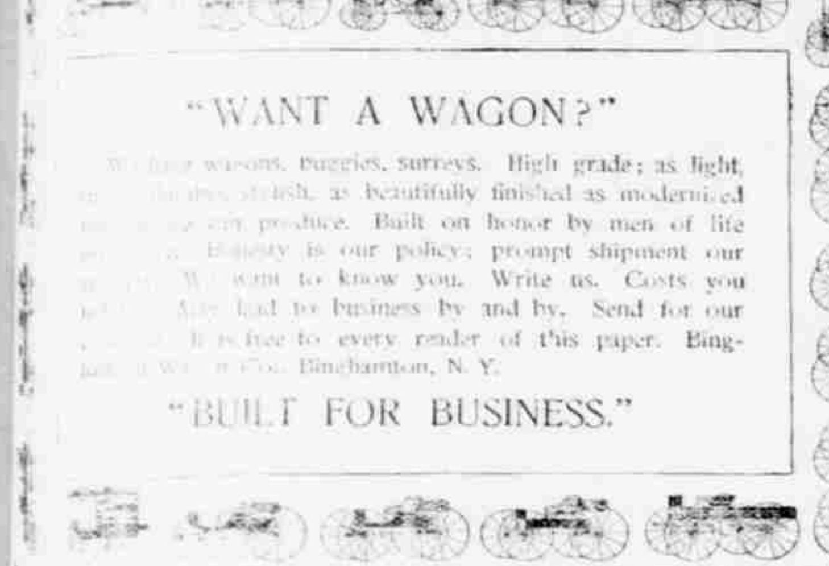

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BURIAL PLACE OF GIANTS.

Skeletons of an Ancient Race Unearthed in Indiana.

Many Traditions Brought Out by the Discovery — Evidences of an Extinct Tribe of Very Large Americans.

A rich archæological find was recently unearthed two miles west of Crawfordsville in a gravel pit along the high bluffs of Sugar creek. Thus far twenty-five skeletons of Brobdingnagian stature have been exhumed, and the unburying of these mammoth bones is still going on. This necropolis of long ago is filled with excited hunters of curios and scientific students from Wabash college almost continually, and as soon as removed from the gravel their rattling bones are carried away to become part of departments of archæology, which are being established all over the city.

The last skeleton taken from the burial ground was a gigantic one, measuring seven feet in length. The femur alone would prove that the skeleton was that of a giant, and the pelvic bones are twice as large as those of an ordinary man. The grinning skull of the giant had a perfect set of teeth, not one cracked or decayed, and with an enamel as beautiful as polished marble. The bones were perfect in every detail, notwithstanding the fact that they must have been interred here for centuries. The entire absence of vegetable matter in the soil and the perfect drainage would account for the preservation of the bony structure.

Of the whole number of skeletons thus far found only two indicate immature development, the remainder representing the framework of a race of men evidently extinct for centuries. This is certainly the first discovery of skeletons in which the characteristic development of giants has been observed. It is thought by local scientists that these bones belong to a tribe of aborigines, but this theory cannot be fully established by the material structure of the skeleton.

Although no implements or ornaments were found buried with the bones, yet in close proximity many instruments of warfare and domestic utensils were found. They are mostly composed of stone, though some are composed of copper and a few of shell and bone. The stone implements are flint spears and arrow heads, and appear to be wrought with exceeding great skill. Pottery is found in great abundance. For many years specimens of these pots have been unearthed in this region, especially along the banks of the creek.

None of these skeletons was found in a separate grave, they being for the most part piled together in one conglomerate mass. Ten were found in one place in close contact, facing the setting sun, and arranged in a sitting posture. Many of the bones found farther down the bank, and in a soil in which there was more vegetable matter, crumbled to dust as soon as exposed to the atmosphere, and the symmetry of a single bone could not be distinguished.

Many traditions have been brought out since this discovery. One old settler has called to mind the fact that fifty years ago a tree was uprooted on this same spot, exposing three skeletons of gigantic dimensions, and as they were beneath the tree, it must have sprung up long after the bodies were buried.

Gen. Lew Wallace says he remembers the actions of a stranger who several years ago spent many months digging along the banks of Sugar creek in search of a gold spoon supposed to have been buried long ago when this part of the country was inhabited by savage tribes, and the owner of the land on which these remains were found calls to mind a tradition often related by his grandfather that a Spanish treasure had been buried here in the long, long ago, when the country was a wilderness and Chicago a barren waste of impenetrable swamps.

The excavations are being continued, and it is thought that rich developments are in prospect, for there is not a foot of the soil removed that does not contain some relic or grinning skull.

FROM FATHER TO SON.

A Banking Institution Where Positions Are Hereditary.

A queer case of family succession in a well-known financial institution of the city is told by the New York Daily Stockholder.

Josiah Kisterbock, Jr., who is now the president of the City national bank, is the son of the former vice president, who was for many years an active spirit as a director also. The present president entered the bank as a boy and he has filled every position. Joel Cook, the vice president, is a son also of a former director, says the Philadelphia Record.

William Potter, one of the active directors, is a son of Thomas Potter, who was for years, until his death, the president of the bank. Collins W. Walton, another director, is a son of Samuel S. Walton, who was connected with the institution for many years. Henry S. Grove, another director, is a son of Conrad S. Grove, who, until his death, was also for many years a member of the board of directors. John Kisterbock, another director, is the brother of the present president.

William Henry Lex, another director, succeeded his father, Charles E. Lex, who was for a long period solicitor for the bank, as well as a director. F. Oden Horstmann; another director, is the son of William H. Horstmann, who was also identified with the institution for a long time.

Rain Gambling.

"Rain gambling" is the latest vice to develop in India, and the police of Bombay and Calcutta are just now vigorously at work prosecuting rain gamblers in the local courts in an endeavor to show that the law includes this form of gambling. In Calcutta the "outfit" of the rain gamblers is in a street in the Burra bazar. Here into a small tank, four feet square and six inches deep, an ordinary spout discharges rain water from the roof of a three-story building. In gambling with this apparatus bets are made at the beginning of the rainy season as to whether or not the tank will overflow at a given shower, to the extent the rain will overflow it when the water sheets come down in proper tropical style. It is alleged that on busy days in the bazar several lakhs of rupees change hands. This is surely vice made easy for the lazy man.

WHAT STUMP SPEECHES COST.

Campaign Orators Paid from One Hundred to One Thousand Dollars a Week.

These are the palmy days of the campaign orator, and to the number of over two thousand he is now being heard throughout the land. Many of these speakers, according to the Indianapolis News, are under the direction of the several state committees, but the movements of a large number are controlled directly by the national bodies. The members of the latter class are nearly all men of national repute, and their efforts are confined in the main to the close and doubtful states. Committeeman William M. Hahn, of Ohio, directs the movements of the speakers who labor under the auspices of the republican national committee, and Committeeman Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont, those of the democratic speakers. Their task is neither an easy nor a pleasant one. Some orators decline to speak in small towns, and others of less extended fame insist upon being scheduled for speeches in New York and other large cities. But both Hahn and Smalley are very successful in smoothing over these difficulties, in impressing the different orators with the fields in which they can do the most good, and in persuading them to accept the assignment for which they have been scheduled.

Formerly the cost of stump speeches was the largest item in a bill of campaign expenses, but it is very different now. The great majority of campaign speakers, aside from their necessary expenses, receive no recompense for their services; those of the first class never do. Mr. Blaine has never been paid for his speeches, and the late Senator Conkling not only refused pay for his services in a campaign, but always insisted upon paying his own expenses, and was careful to take receipts therefor. Still there are quite a number of attractive speakers who are not only paid, but well paid, for their speeches. Some receive one hundred dollars a week and expenses, and a very few as high as one thousand dollars a week. There are not wanting those who make a business of campaign speaking and have no other regular means of support. One speaker, a well-known ex-congressman, has been employed for several years by the national committee of his party at a handsome annual salary.

STILL HUNTING FOR GOLD.

Queer Life of an Argonaut Who Continues to Do Placer Mining.

Along the strip of seabeach south of the Ocean house, near San Francisco, there have recently sprung up several placer mining camps of primitive pattern. One of the most unique characters about the place is Abraham Wellington Birough, an original Argonaut, who has made and spent several fortunes in California. Birough has been styled the mayor of the beach combers, and every possible title of authority in connection with the camp has been attributed to him, despite the fact that he is now said to be "cradling" sand for the munificent stipend of fifty cents a day and "found."

Birough is a queer sort of a genius. His hair has never been outraged by the wanton snip of the scissors during the past half century. As a consequence, the old man appears to be several inches taller than he really is. He is no dwarf, however, as without his hirsute crown he stands more than six feet high. Somehow or other Birough seems to have been conceded to be the bad man of the camp. He is an original forty-niner, and since he first struck California he has been engaged exclusively in gulch and gravel mining.

Birough has had many ups and downs in his career. His first mining experience was at Yankee Bar on the middle fork of the American river. He was exceptionally fortunate with his claim and is said to have got more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of the precious metal. This soon slipped through his fingers and he once more shouldered his prospecting outfit and began to search for another rich mine, which he found in due time in Placer county. A second fortune came quickly and went the same way. Since then Birough has never been able to "strike it rich," but even now, when he is working for fifty cents a day and board, his "sporting blood" is as warm as of yore, and whenever pay day comes around he takes a trip to the city and returns to the camp "dead broke."

A PRISON ROMANCE.

Discovery of a Missing Brother Among Jail Inmates.

"I'm going to join the army and will be gone three years." Thus wrote a young man to his dear old mother and sisters at home. The boy, says the Salem Statesman, was under sentence to state prison when he wrote the letter that he supposed would quiet all inquiry as to his whereabouts. He had been found guilty of forgery, and the judge in pronouncing sentence upon him gave him three years at hard labor.

This was several months ago, and the young man is by this time well acquainted with the monotonous routine of life in the Oregon state penitentiary. On a recent Sunday afternoon a couple of young ladies, sisters, new arrivals in Salem, visited the prison.

They arrived too late to be admitted to the services, but were given seats in the waiting room. At the first sound from the choir they were interested, but as the music of the song filled the chapel and resounded throughout the corridors, they recognized a familiar sound in the sweet-toned voice that carried the air. They advanced nearer to the chapel, impelled by they knew not what and glancing through the barred doors recognized among the singers wearing the stripes the absent brother whom they supposed to be serving his country in the army. The recognition was mutual and it was pitiful. The shock was more than the delicate nerves of the young women could bear. But it is only one incident of the many. The prison is full of sad romances and expectations that are never realized.

Unlucky Colors in China.

.... Chinese superstition about lucky and unlucky colors is one that foreign merchants must observe when they attempt to sell their wares in China. The use of black paper as a wrapping for needles has militated against their sale in China. Blue must be especially avoided on wrappers of goods intended for the Chinese market, while red is auspicious.

HARASSED BY A NAME.

McGinty Thinks of Disposing of His Patronymic Very Cheaply.

"I am sorely annoyed and harassed by a name," said a dapper little man with keen gray eyes and fierce mustache to a St. Louis Republic reporter. "I bear a name that for centuries has been borne with pride and that to my positive knowledge has never been disgraced. It is an honorable name and is associated with many of man's greatest achievements. And yet in these degenerate days of the comic-song writer and his arch-conspirator, the wandering minstrel, my name is weighing down my ambitions and my hopes of prosperity and posterity. My name is McGinty—Michael J. McGinty—but not one man in fifty to whom I am introduced believes either my introducer or myself when with the most dignified solemnity we assure him that that is my real cognomen.

"I have surrendered all hope of ever utilizing the telephone, for as soon as the man at the other end of the line asks me who it is that has rung him up and I tell him McGinty he rails at me for disturbing him with my jokes and snappishly rings me off. I never attempt to introduce myself to anyone as other men do, for I would only be considered an impostor who was trying to disguise his identity for some sinister motives or a person entirely too fresh. About the queerest experience that my name has occasioned me occurred last summer on one of those magnificent steamboats that ply the Hudson. I joined a party of friends for an excursion up the river. In the party was one of the most beautiful young women I ever saw. I at once sought an introduction to her, and imagine my heartburns and chagrin when I was introduced to Miss Rooney. I tried to relieve the embarrassment we both felt by my making some jocular remark about the singular coincidence, but Miss Rooney wouldn't have it. Her great, liquid eyes filled with tears and she turned her back on me. All this may seem funny to you and other people, but I tell you the thing has gone so far that there is no fun in it to me."

NEGRO WEALTH IN LOUISIANA.

It Is Least Where the Negroes Outnumber the Whites and Run Politics.

A recent act of the legislature requires that in making the assessment of the state the property of the whites and negroes shall be assessed separately, so as to determine the progress made by the latter and how much they contribute towards the negro schools; and with the design, possibly, that under certain circumstances the taxes paid by the negroes shall be set aside for the public schools, and that paid by the whites for the white schools.

The assessments are not favorable to the negroes. They show a total for the country parishes of only $6,793,257, to be divided among half a million negroes, which gives $13.60 as the per capita wealth of each negro. The school tax on the property is only $5,097, so that if the taxes should be apportioned, as has been proposed in several states, there would be barely $90 in each parish for colored schools.

Some of the parishes make an even worse showing. In Lafourche the average property per negro is only $8.52; in Assumption, also a rich sugar parish, the assessment is only $6.87, the lowest in the state. In St. John it is $8.10, and St. Charles $9.25.

The last three parishes are all rich sugar parishes and have a large majority of negroes, who control political affairs and elect all the local officers, yet it seems that the negroes are poorer there than anywhere else in the state. In St. Tammany parish, however, where they are in a minority, they average $62.40 apiece and own 25 per cent. of all the property in the parish, and in Cameron, where the whites are in an overwhelming majority, the negroes average $31.60 per capita.

The assessments clearly prove that where the negroes are congregated in large bodies and are in a majority, no matter how rich the soil and whether or not they are in political control, they are comparatively poor, and that they are best off where the whites outnumber them, although the soil is poorer.

DRESSMAKERS' CHIN.

If a Tailor Talked So to a Customer He Would Get Knocked Down.

"I am not particularly vain," said a New York belle, "but when I leave the average dressmaker I am a mere abject smudge of myself. I know many a woman will lift up her voice with me over the way we are treated by the average dressmaker. We protest faintly about a wrinkle around the shoulder. 'Well, you see, madam, your left shoulder is so much higher than your right it is almost impos—' We flush and say never mind. 'Then, of course, that style of sleeve needs a full arm. I should not have chosen that sleeve for you myself,' and 'a person with round shoulders can't expect her back to set real straight,' or 'the present style is trying to a person of long neck, like yours.' She admits the general effect of the gown is 'dumpy,' but then you do incline to that build, and, of course, it can't be blamed on the dressmaker.

"If your chest was fuller your dress would button more even. If the hips were regular the skirt wouldn't sag. You walk home wondering how you can get along without crutches and thinking what a bad job nature made of you anyhow."

WITH THE SPORTS.

TWO-BALL billiards is a game fast coming into favor with the experts. To count, a player must hit the object ball twice with the cue ball at each shot.

A BAPTIST church in England, in order to induce cyclists to visit it, has provided a safe shelter for bicycles. Others have set apart a "cyclists' pew."

THE French Rowing club, whose crew lately beat the crew of the London Rowing club on the Seine, has only about two hundred members against the two thousand Londoners.

THE golf championship this year, conducted by the Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, was won by an amateur, Mr. Hilton, another amateur, Mr. Ball, being second. All prominent professionals but one played.

GRACE, the great cricketer, has joined the committee for the promotion of the athletic section of the new scheme for a periodical Pan-Britannic gathering and Anglo-Saxon Olympiad, when the athletes of England, America and the English colonies will compete.

AN ODD EXHIBIT.

A Vessel Loaded with Curiosities from the Interior.

Some Rare Old Relics from Historic Battlefields and Vegetable and Mineral Products of Various States.

The handsome schooner-rigged vessel, City of Clinton, has arrived in Chicago, after sailing down the Tennessee and up the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, laden with a fine exhibit of curiosities and specimens for the world's fair. The boat was built at Clinton, Anderson county, up among the mountains, and floated down the Clinton river to the Tennessee. The work of collecting the cargo was a difficult one. Many curious and interesting war relics and mineral and wood products were to be found, but the people were loath to part with them. One piece of an old tree, on which Daniel Boone cut his name in 1754, was only obtained after a one thousand dollar bond had been signed for its safe return after the fair. The products brought include specimens of granite, polished and rough, onyx, iron ore, corals, stalactite and stalagmite formations, and some choice specimens of southern woods. These include black oak, maple, curly poplar, sassafras, curly chestnut, black walnut, satinwood, mahogany and gopher wood, such as built Noah's ark. There are also some rare old relics from the battlefield of Chickamauga—whiffle trees, old bits and exploded shells. There is the pistol and hat of Joe Williams, the notorious moonshiner, with thirteen holes in it—a hole for every man he shot. The City of Clinton is a graceful sailing craft, sixty feet ten inches in length, by seventeen feet four inches beam, with masts and sails that can be lowered on deck when not required. The interior is elegantly fitted up and paneled in choice woods. Capt. Bettes and a boy named Joe Coyle sailed the vessel alone and kept up canvas for one thousand nine hundred miles of the voyage. The other three hundred miles were made by towing.

PRISONS FROM ALL NATIONS.

They Will Be Illustrated in the Bureau of Charities and Corrections.

Not the least interesting study at the world's fair will be the exhibit in the liberal arts department under the direction of Superintendent Rosenau, of the bureau of charities and corrections. To the great majority of mankind it can be happily said that the convict's cage and the dark prison walls of so-called houses of correction are like bad dreams and vague nightmares. The life of the French galley slave as seen through the lines of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" is a picture that can never be effaced from the mind of a sympathetic reader. The very name bridewell, Tombs or penitentiary carries with it a feeling of dread and the thought of punishment rather than that of correction or charity. Man is advancing, however, and his ideals, if not his actions, are approaching nearer to the time of universal brotherhood. In developing the exhibit of penology it is the aim of Mr. Rosenau to show the advancement made with the growth of civilization from the days of early history down to the present time; advancement in the manner of handling truant members of society. Visitors to the fair can take their choice between burning at the stake, which seems since the discovery of fire to have been the favorite method of capital punishment up to the time Chala Ekke made the first rope, or being electrocuted after the manner of Kemmler. It's all the same thing in the end. Illustrations of prison cells in Siberia will be placed side by side with those of Joliet and Sing Sing.

JAPANESE ATTRACT ATTENTION

Curious Crowds Watching the Workmen from the Land of the Mikado.

The Japanese workmen who are building the Japanese village on the north end of the island within the world's fair grounds attract a great deal of attention from the visitors. There are eighteen mechanics from the land of the mikado and a civil engineer. They have the framework for the village all in place.

Right in the center of the proposed village is a short pole with a bunch of rice paper strips floating from it. When the men began to work they went through a ceremony to drive away the evil spirit from their labors. The pole with the papers is intended to divert his attention from the mechanics in case he should wander around there.

The Japs evidently saw an American level for the first time at the fair grounds. They have not yet tired of admiring the way in which the implement indicates whether a surface is level or plumb. The head carpenter got hold of it and placed it under a box. Then he ordered one of the men to put chips underneath the ends of the box until the level indicated that the box presented a level upper surface. Then he carefully scrutinized the result and smiled all over to see how easily the level did the work. For nearly an hour he kept testing it on everything at hand.

Some Ancient Industries.

Wickerwork, demanding strength of muscle, skill in construction and marked touches of beauty in the details of finishing, was a business of great moment in the past ages in Britain; to it the artisans of the period gave earnest thought. The dwellings of their monarchs, their so-called palaces, were planned and ably completed by the wickerwork builders, and to them was given the fashioning of warriors' shields and the construction of war boats and canoes; and here another industry was brought into requisition—the preparation of the skins of animals essential for the covering of these small ships, for everything must be taut and trim, ready to battle with ocean's waves.

The Way They Wash in Japan.

Washing was and is still done in Japan by getting into a boat and letting the garment drag after the boat by a long string. It is an economical habit of traveling Japs to get a large amount of washing thus accomplished by a steamboat excursion, and has given rise to the story that they travel to wash up once a year. They have no instinct for laundry work, like the Chinese, and think it complete when the soap is in the garment, and will not wring it out. Salt water washes to their taste just as well as fresh.

AN OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

The Place in New York Where the Relics of Unknown Men Are Kept.

When a person who hasn't a known legal heir dies in this city his effects are handed over to the public administrator under the law and are retained by that official until the city's right to dispose of them is made clear, says the New York Advertiser.

The storehouse is a three-story brick building directly opposite the site of the old sugar house that played such an important part in the early history of the United States. One part of the building is used as a depot by the fire department. If there is an old curiosity shop anywhere in New York city it is in 5 Duane street. The two floors of the building are jammed full of personal effects. Some of the things are practically without value and some are strange articles that might have "millions in them." A number of poverty-stricken inventors have died in New York in the last few years. In nearly every instance they were men well advanced in years who had lived alone and were unknown outside an exceedingly limited circle. Their relatives, if they had any, were distant cousins, whose whereabouts were unknown and whose existence was perhaps in doubt.

Nearly all of these men left scanty wardrobes, a small amount of money, a few books and usually a model of something which they had hoped would astonish the world and secure for them unlimited means and great honor. With their death died the idea. The models in every instance proved to be unique mechanical devices, but of no value beyond that which the wheels and springs and other contrivances were worth if removed.

If some of the old-fashioned clocks or quaint pictures that have been stored in the Duane street building could but speak they might tell some interesting tales of long-lost brothers and men who were the last of their race.

CHURCH FOLK OF THIS LAND.

Catholics Most Numerous, Episcopalians Wealthiest, Blacks Most Enthusiastic.

Charles S. Buell, chief of the sixth division of the United States census, is looking up delinquent churches whose statistics are either incomplete or unsatisfactory. He stated that the official bulletin of the verified count of church membership has not yet been published. Upon these points he made the following statement:

"Twenty millions of people in this country are communicants and 1,000,000 are in religious bodies but not communicants. The Catholic denomination heads the list, with a membership of 6,250,000 in the ten bodies of the church in the United States. The Methodists, with eight branches or bodies, four of which are colored, follow with a membership of 4,000,000 in round numbers. Then come the Baptists, with eleven branches and 3,500,000, inclusive of the colored people. The remaining 143 denominations are of varying strength in membership and wealth. There are thirteen Presbyterian bodies, with an aggregate membership of 1,278,815. The Episcopalians are in the neighborhood of 600,000, but, as these figures are unofficial, I cannot give them as correct. The Episcopalians are the wealthiest by far, per capita, as they have property of the value of $73,000,000; the Catholic denomination, $187,000,000; the Methodists, $96,000,000; the Presbyterians, $95,000,000. Not one of the United Presbyterian churches had a debt upon it. Religion has a strong hold upon the 6,000,000 colored people in this country; over a million are in both the Methodist and Baptist churches."

HOW TO MAKE WOOD PULP.

After an Exhaustive Pickling Process a Cohesive Mass Is Produced.

The utilization of wood pulp has lately taken some new and interesting forms, especially in the line of ornamentation, says the New York Sun. The pulp is taken as it comes from the mill, and after being first fully dried, or not, as circumstances may require, it is immersed in an indurating pickle, so called, with coloring if desired.

This pickle is composed of any compound or solution capable of indurating the mass, and, after the material is taken out of the pickle and thoroughly dried, it is run through a mill and ground sufficiently fine to insure a mixture of the particles which have not absorbed the indurating substance with the particles which are fully hardened. The powdered pulp is then compressed, with the application of heat, in a mold or die, with the result of producing an article of manufacture composed of a homogeneous and cohesive mass of thoroughly indurated particles, and the objects produced in this manner may be polished or otherwise improved in their appearance, according as may be desired.

OF ROYAL BIRTH.

DUCHESS DA MONTPENSIER, sister of Queen Isabella, is a great grand-mother at 55.

QUEEN VICTORIA's new dining-room at Osborne cost $100,000. She paid for it herself.

ABU BUKAR, the sultan of Johore, who will visit the world's fair next season, is about 65 years of age, a man of progressive views and worth about $20,000,000.

MARQUIS GUICCIOLI, the new Italian ambassador at Berlin, is a grand nephew of the beautiful Countess Guiccioli, the friend of Byron. The marquis was formerly mayor of Rome.

THE czar is said, on what London papers quote as the authority of his English physician at St. Petersburg, to have lately grown thin and nervous. There is nothing bracing and fattening about being the czar of Russia.

THE FIRST.

THE Babylonians first divided the hour and minute into sixty parts.

THE first book imported from Europe was brought over by John Sabin, of Philadelphia.

ALJEZIRI ALHAMBALI says coffee was first made known as a beverage in 870 of the Hegira.

ABRAHAM presented his son's wife with a pair of earrings, the first of which there is historic mention.

THE first railroad to use the steam locomotive regularly in this country was the South Carolina railroad in 1831.

THE first French newspaper, the Gazette de France, was started in 1631 by Theophraste Renaudot. He also established the first Mont de Piete.

IN FAR-AWAY LANDS.

THE public executioner of Paris, M. Diebler, has guillotined 220 persons.

LE VOLEUR (the thief) is the name of a new popular weekly paper started in Paris.

HORSES are so plentiful in Buenos Ayres that everybody owns at least one. It is said that even the beggars beg on horseback.

PARIS has 87,655 trees in its streets, and each tree represents a cost to the city of thirty-five dollars. This makes, in round numbers, three million dollars worth of trees in the streets.

THERE is a curious snake (Hydraci yeti) in South Africa that lives wholly upon birds' eggs. It has no teeth or sighs of teeth in its mouth, the whole dental array being located in the stomach.

THE first ice cream venders in England were Neapolitan peasantry of the poorest type, but the venders now come from all parts of Italy, many being natives of the most remote country districts.

THE native Australians have a weapon which is called a "wummera." It is a straight stick, hollow at the end, in which is placed the handle of a dart. The dart is thrown, but the stick remains in the thrower's hand.

IN some of the ancient temples of Egypt, known to be more than four thousand years old, the stones were doweled together with hour glass shaped ties of the Timarish or Shittim wood, the dowel sinks being only about one inch deep.

LONDON NOTES.

CIGAR stubs bring about a shilling a pound in London.

THE streets of London are cleaned between eight in the evening and nine in the morning. Many of the carriage-ways are washed daily by means of a hose, and the courts and alleys inhabited by the poorer classes are cleaned once a day.

A LIGHT breakfast in London means, to an Englishman, a cup of coffee, a boiled egg and three slices of toast. The breakfast substantial is a small chop, one egg, a penny-loaf of bread, a buttered muffin and a cup of coffee.

THE London Daily Telegraph is the most valuable newspaper property in London, and is said to net its proprietors a profit of over half a million dollars a year. And yet when it was first started every other paper said it would be a dismal failure.

IN the British patent office, where of all places in the world one would expect to find things ordinarily well "up to date," the steel pen is unknown, and the antedeluvian goose-quill absolute and supreme. Verily, the ways of government officials are not as other men's!

A LONDON woman well known in society opened a curiosity shop. One day a friend came in and left an umbrella which had cost fifty shillings. He returned to find the handle of it in the window labeled: "Antique Venetian silver umbrella mounting, 10 guineas."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, the novelist, is about to take up a residence in Italy, it is stated.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER was a shoemaker in his youth, and one, as results show, who was too smart to follow the advice of an antiquated adage.

SINCE Dickens' death the firm of Chapman & Hall have sold 643,000 copies of "Pickwick." The profits on Dickens' works still amount to about $40,000 a year.

M. ZOLA has just received the highest price ever paid in France for the serial rights of a novel. The sum is about thirty-one cents a line, a total amount of $7,000, and is paid for Zola's new story, "Dr. Pascal."

"AUNT ANNE," the peculiarly clever novel by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, about which all London is talking, is what may be called emphatically a woman's book. It is the sort of bright realistic story which makes people laugh and cry as they read it, and which sets the ball of conversation rolling briskly.

A FREE library of ten thousand volumes has been recently opened at Baroda, India, by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwar, the brother of the Maharajah Gaikwar. Seven thousand of the books are in English, the rest in Sanscrit, Merathi and Guzerati, and it is the first free library in any native state in India.

FREAKS OF INVENTORS.

AN ingenious Indianian has invented a plow in which an auger or screw mold board is operated by means of a drive wheel in the rear.

AN automatic match igniter is a recent novelty. You pull a lever, a match travels along a roughened surface and is then thrust out of an opening already ignited.

A PASSAIC inventor has devised a novel projectile, which is rifled to correspond to the bore of the gun. The grooves are provided with bearing pieces to diminish friction.

A BOSTON inventor has invented a strainer for mixed drinks, consisting of a circular plate, around the circumference of which is a spiral spring. The coil forms the strainer, which is removable at will.

Geographical Names.

Siberia signifies "thirsty." Sicily is "the country of grapes." Caledonia means "a high hill." Asia signifies "in the middle," from the fact that ancient geographers thought it between Europe and Africa. Italy signifies "a country of pitch," from its yielding great quantities of black pitch. Hibernia is "utmost" or "last habitation," for beyond this to the westward the Phœnicians never extended their voyages. Britain is "the country of tin," great quantities being found in it. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies either "white" or "high," from the whiteness of its shores or the high rocks on the western coast.—Boston Globe.

The Value of Words.

First Customer—Have you any flower-pots?

Dealer—Here are some Royal Dusenbery, only fifty cents each. (Exit customer.)

Second Customer—Have you any jardinieres?

Dealer—We have a fine line of Royal Dusenbery from thirty-seven dollars up.

Second Customer—Show a fifty-dollar one.—The Jewelers' Circular.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - DECEMBER 16, 1892.

A CONTRACT has been awarded by the Gettysburg Memorial Association for a monument on the battlefield to General Hancock.

THE United States government pays the railroads $22,000,000 a year for carrying the mails. No one who has friends to write to or customers to sell to grumbles at the expenditure.

THERE are undoubtedly many selfish reasons for desiring a postponement of tariff reform, but it is remarkably strange that any of them should be harbored by the Democrats who profess to be tariff reformers.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE'S condition is again serious, and a report was current Monday that he was dying. The family fears the worst, and the physicians refuse to make any statement for publication. They admit, however, the seriousness of the situation.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Steubenville the leading iron and steel manufacturers in Ohio have formed a combination to make war against the Amalgamated Association. "The defeat of the association in the Homestead strike has encouraged the manufacturers to begin the conflict."

THE contents of Jay Gould's will were made public last week. The entire fortune will remain within the family, not a penny being given to charity. The executors and trustees are his sons George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, and Howard Gould, and his daughter, Helen M. Gould. The value of the estate is estimated at $90,000,000.

ALBERT CASANO, a New York barber, has won a macaroni eating match to which his colaborer, Joseph Minchazza, had challenged him. The loser ate two and a half pounds of macaroni dry and five pounds cooked; but Casano stowed away a seven-pound dishfull, topped of with thirty-five raw oysters and a bottle of wine, and went out with $50 in his pocket.

STAMPS in fifteen different values are being prepared for the Government by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, to commemorate the Columbian year. The designs were mostly taken from noted paintings, and the work of printing began about a month ago, so that the stamps will go on sale January 1 for a year, when they will be withdrawn from general use. The new issue is expected to be very profitable to the Government.

IN Eastern manufacturing circles there is unusual activity, and many new enterprises are under way. The cotton mills in Connecticut are increasing wages, and all are running unusually full. The sweeping Democratic victory in the November election seems to have inspired confidence in all industrial circles. This is the invariable result of a distinctive triumph of the popular will, whatever the political and economic theorists and doctrinaires may think or say.

DR. ELMER LEE, of Chicago, who successfully treated cholera patients in Russia last Summer and has been lecturing upon his methods in New York, told a reporter that "cholera can be thoroughly controlled; for this reason I oppose the long continued quarantine imposed by the United States authorities. With a five-day quarantine at the port of sailing, intelligent treatment on the voyage, well passengers at the end of the voyage may be discharged at once and should be, the sick ones being removed to hospitals for treatment."

THE House rules committee at Washington on Wednesday promised the members of the Raum investigating committee a special order within a day or two for consideration in the House of the report the majority made at the last session as the result of its investigation into the management of the pension office. It is expected that the order will enable the majority to call up before the holidays their resolution recommending the dismissal of Commissioner Raum. The Republicans prevented action on the resolution during the last session and an attempt to pass it at this session is very likely to provoke a lively debate.

MR. CLEVELAND announced on Wednesday in New York, that he had decided to go to Lakewood on January 15 to remain until he goes to Washington. He will prepare his inaugural address at Lakewood and go from there direct to Washington. Colonel Lamont and Mrs. Lamont will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and their daughter to Washington. When asked about the cabinet, Mr. Cleveland said: "There is nothing in the gossip you hear about it, and there will be nothing to say authoritatively for some time to come. At the proper time there will be no secrecy about the selection of the members of the cabinet."

THE North Atlantic Steamship Association at London, on Monday, in view of the American regulations in regard to emigrants, has decided to carry on its vessels only saloon and second-class passengers from January 1 next. It was also decided to materially reduce the number of sailings during 1893 and to raise the saloon and second cabin rates in order to make up the loss incurred through abandoning the steerage traffic. All special excursion rates for Chicago Columbian Exhibition have been withdrawn by the association and there is no doubt that this action will result in a large falling off in the number of foreign visitors to the World's Fair.

As a general thing the plain honest people do not take kindly to the possibility of election contests in this county for the offices of Assembly, Register and Recorder and Coroner. There is little or no doubt but that Jacob C. Stineman, Daniel A. McGough and Dr. George Martin were honestly elected by the people of Cambria county, and any attempt to set aside the verdict of the people at the polls, by legal technecalities and quibbles in our courts, should be frowned down by the people of all parties. If, as alleged, in some districts the booths and guard rails were not placed in positions that strictly complied with the law, the honest voters of those districts should not be deprived of their rights of suffrage on that account when their ballots were honestly cast and honestly counted. That so many illegal votes were cast in one district and so many in another, although sworn to by men who do not reside in either district, when three watchers of each party supposed to be the best political workers in the respective districts were on hand to watch their party's respective interests, is a proposition that the people seem to doubt, even though five men are found willing to *swear* they believe the statement to be true. There is a possibility that an odd vote here and there throughout the county may have been illegally and wrongfully cast and unwitingly received, but they are very few and the probability is that neither party would be materially affected by an expensive election contest which would end in throwing out some few votes for both parties and then not affect the general result.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT, of Illinois, on Monday introducad a bill to increase the internal revenue tax on whiskey to $1,25 a gallon.

To tax whiskey and untax the common necessaries of life is a policy rapidly growing in favor among Democrats in Congress.

To add 60 cents a gallon to the whiskey tax—which is proposed by some persons—will increase the revenues by $60,000,000 a year. It will embarrass no industry, lay no burden upon the people and harm nobody. It will not even diminish consumption, as experience has proved.

The distillers themselves do not object. With the bonding system in force they are not called upon to pay the tax except as they make sales, and it takes nothing out of their pockets. The machinery for collecting the tax is already in complete working order, so that the increase will add nothing to the cost of collection. The danger of illicit distillation no longer exists in anything like the degree it did in the more chaotic time immediately after the war, and frauds of that kind can now be prevented as easily as any others.

In brief, here is $60,000,000 of revenue to be had for the taking, and its taking will hurt no interest and offend no sentiment, while it will free the hands of Congress for the work of relieving the people's burdens.

THERE has been some rather pitteous talk about the poverty in which Mr. Harrison will quit office, says a correspondent of the *N. Y. World.* It is sublimated nonsense. Mr. Harrison has had an annnual salary of $50,000. He has been allowed $5,000 a year for a private secretary, $2,500 for an assistant secretary, and from $900 to $2,000 each for one executive clerk and disbursing officer, another executive clerk, four other clerks, an usher, a steward, chief doorkeepers, four messengers, an engineer and a watchman. He has also been allowed the tidy sum of $9,000 for "contingent expenses. That is to say, Mr. Harrison, in addition to his salary of $50,000 a year, has had his expenses paid to the tune of $44,200 a year, thus making his annual earnings $94,200, and his earnings for the term $376,800. This does not include any Cape May cottages or any of the presents made to his family on the tour around the country. If Benjamin Harrison has not saved more money in the last four years than he ever earned in four years before, he has acquired habits of extravagance of which he is wholly unsuspected by anybody who knows him.

THE Populists in the next Senate, says the *N. Y. World,* will be the natural allies of the Democrats on the most important matters that will come before Congress.

These are tariff reform, economy in expenditures, anti-trust and anti-corruption legislation, the repeal of the Federal election bill and the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union.

The Democrats and the Populists fused in several of the Western states. They will together control several of the Legislatures. The third party has no affiliation with the Republicans. It is composed in the main of voters who have become disgusted with Republican rule.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, a leader of the Populists, says, "There is much in common between our people and the Democrats," and adds that he has, wholly unsolicited, voted nine times out of ten with the Democrats in the Senate.

The Republicans cannot rely upon retaining their grip on the Senate by the votes of the men who have overthrown them at the West.

IN Eastern manufacturing circles there is unusual activity, and many new enterprises are under way. The cotton mills in Connecticut are increasing wages, and all are running unusually full. The sweeping Democratic victory in the November election seems to have inspired confidence in all industrial circles. This is the invariable result of a distinctive triumph of the popular will, whatever the political and economic theorists and doctrinaires may think or say.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON D. C., Dec. 10, 1892. Mr. Harrison has always been credited with being personally above trickery, but that belief has been a little shaken by his acceptance of the tricky figures of Secretary Charles Foster, concerning the finances of the Government for the next fiscal year. According to these figures, instead of the deficit which nearly everybody (including Secretary Foster himself) who has given the matter careful study has predicted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, there will be a surplus of nearly $33,000,000. This is purely and simply a Republican trick, and it was incorporated in Mr. Harrison's message for no other purpose than to enable the Republicans to charge when the expected deficit comes that it was brought about by Democratic wastefulness and extravagance. Mr. Harrison must have felt ashamed of the figures himself for he took care to qualify them by several very important "ifs" and "buts." If that deficit is avoided it will be by the exercise of Democratic statemanship and economy in the present Congress, and if the Republican Senators value the good will of the country they would better not attempt to increase the appropriation bills as they will be passed by the House.

Representative Hooker, of Mississippi, is very sanguine that the bill introduced by him changing the time for the meeting of Congress from December to March will become a law. He is certain that it will get through the House, and has assurance from Senators which causes him to believe that it will not be seriously opposed in the Senate, and there is reason to believe that Mr. Harrison would willingly sign the bill. Should it become a law the first regular session of the Fifty-third Congress would begin next March instead of next December.

Representative Allen, or "Private John Allen, of Mississippi," as his friends call him, enjoys the reputation of being the wittiest man in Congress, and his summary of Mr. Harrison's message—"The message sounds like a motion for a new trial, but I do not think the country is going to grant it," has detracted nothing from his reputation.

Republican Senators are to be given an opportunity to show whether they have been honest in their talk against the present silver law. Senator Hill has introduced a bill for the repeal of that law, and a similar bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Williams, of Massachusetts.

Senator Vest wants to know who is responsible for the "pernicious activity" in behalf of the Republican party displayed by employes of the census bureau during the late campaign, and he has offered a resolution for a little investigation, and in a few remarks thereon he stated that he had been informed that the chief of a census bureau division who was arrested and jailed under an assumed name for trying to work a scheme to keep 350 Democratic voters in the State of New York away from the polls had, after having his resignation asked for and given, been rewarded for his attempted dirty work by being given a better place in the Government service.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether Senator Frye's bill providing for a comprehensive system of commercial enmity to Canadian interests is a bluff made at the request of the administration, or whether it really embodies the Senator's sentiments on the subject. The agitation about that old treaty with England prohibiting war-ships on the Great lakes is in the same category.

The names of a number of gentlemen, including Representatives McMilier, of Tennessee; Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Wilson, of West Virginia; and Bynum, of Indiana, have been mentioned as probable candidates for the speakership of the next House, but neither of them has announced himself as a candidate. Speaker Crisp is the only candidate yet in the field, but it is expected that as soon as it shall be positively known when the next House will meet there will be others.

The bill which has been introduced in the House by Representative Rayner, of Maryland, providing for the establishment of a national quarantine, has been very favorably received, and the indications are that it will become a law.

A Democratic senatorial caucus has appointed a committee to look out for Democratic interests; also one to confer with Democrats in the state legislatures in which attempts are being made to trick the Democrats out of senators.

Bills for the repeal of the obnoxious laws authorizing the employment of U. S. deputy marshals and election supervisors at the polls have been introduced in the House and Senate, although it is not expected that the Republican Senate will be willing to deprive the Democratic Congress of the honor of wiping these laws from the statute books. Still the introduction of the bills at this time is an evidence of Democratic good intentions that will be appreciated.

A Bar to Theft.

The trouble about relying upon the courts to prevent the attempted steal of Senatorships in the northwest is illustrated in the Montana case.

The Republican courts are as partisan and apparently as unscrupulous as the Republican candidates or canvassing boards.

The Supreme Court of Montana has decided against the Democrats in the Box Elder precinct. To do this it was obliged to decide exactly contrary to its ruling in 1890, in the famous Silver Bow case, upon which the first Republican theft of two Senators in that state was based.

But a little thing like reversing their own decision in order to give their party control of the Legislature does not disturb the Montana Republican judges any more than reversing his instructions to a grand jury in order to save Blocks-of-Five Dudley from the penitentiary troubled Judge Woods.

If the steal shall succeed in Montana or any other state by means of a prostitution of the courts to partisan uses there will be but one remedy left. The Senate is the sole judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members, and that if the result of any election shall be reversed by fraud or trickery "it will be the duty, and no doubt the pleasure, of the Senate to deny admission to the pretenders." The Senate must not be stolen.—*N. Y. World.*

A Business Time Lock.

EAST PALESTINE, O., Dec. 12.—The story of a peculiar incident here on Saturday leaked into circulation to-day. Friday night F. B. Chamberlain, cashier of the banking house of Chamberlain Bros. & Co., closed the vault for the night under the impression that it was Saturday instead of Friday. He accordingly set the time-lock to open on Monday morning, as he supposed, but as a matter of fact it was set to open Sunday morning. Saturday was pay day at a number of the works here and the funds for the pay rolls were in the time-locked vault. The bank was obliged to secure the money from Salem, as the timeclock could not be persuaded to open until Sunday morning.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Grave Pension Problem.

The expenditure for pensions during the coming fiscal year will be about $180,000,000, and another year will swell the amount to the appalling sum of $200,000,000.

Even with this enormous expenditure, very many of the most worthy of our disabled soldiers are not pensioned at all or are inadequately pensioned, while tens of thousands of pension thieves, by perjury and fraud under the lead of professional sharks, have robbed the deserving veterans and the country of scores of millions.

Pension reform does not mean the reduction of any soldier's pension who clearly merits it under the law. On the contrary, pension reform means generous pensions to the truly deserving and the dismissal from the rolls of all who have obtained pensions by fraud. It needs only a casual glance at the figures of the pension office to learn how perjury, fraud and robbery have run riot in that department of the government. The census taken in 1890, nearly three years ago, gives the following total of survivors of the Union army and navy and their widows:

Soldiers	1,073,857
Sailors and marines	25,680
Surviving executors	163,168
Total	1,262,705

The foregoing figures embrace all soldiers enlisted for emergencies, many thousands of whom did not serve ninety days, and are thus not eligible to pensions. It embraces all who were mustered and takes no note of the many who were not honorably discharged, and an honorable discharge is necessary to a successful pension claim. In addition to these large deductions from the foregoing list of those who are not eligible as pension claimants, nearly or quite 50,000 have died since the census was taken. Reducing the census returns of surviving soldiers, sailors, marines and widows by the deatns, the number that did not serve ninety days and the number not honorably discharged from the service, there are not one million of survivors to-day who could lawfully claim pensions.

They are now over 900,000 pensioners on the pension rolls, or fully 850,000 exclusive of revolutionary, war of 1812 or Mexican war pensioners, and there are over 400,000 applications yet pending, most of which are original claims. Taking the number now on the pension roll from the late war, and the number of original applications pending, there are more pensioners and applicants for pensions to-day than there are soilders, sailors, marines and soldier's widows in the land. And it must be remembered that there are scores of thousands of our best veterans who have never applied for pensions, some of whom, while fully meriting pensions, have been hindered by the dishoner that attaches to so many pensioners in every community.

These figures are absolutely conclusive of the fradulent character of tens of thousands of pensions now drawn from the Treasury and of the colossal robbery of both honest soldiers and the nation; and the citizen who opposes radical pension reform must be either simpleton or knave, and the soldier who opposes it dishonors his cause in peace and could not have honored it in war. *Phila. Times.*

The New Electoral System.

It seems to be generally accepted that the present House will propose and pass by the required two-thirds vote, an amendment to the National Constitution providing for the division of the Electoral vote in exact proportion to the popular vote cast for the respective candidates. Under this system the Electoral vote would be apportioned in Pennsylvania this year on the following popular vote:

	Pop. vote.	Elec. vote.
Harrison	516,011	16
Cleveland	452,264	15
Bidwell	25,123	1
Weaver	8,714	0

Harrison has a fraction over the vote necessary to command 16 Electoral votes, but Cleveland has a much larger fraction over 14 Electoral votes, and he would be entitled to the one vote given to the fractional number. Bidwell would be entitled to one Electoral vote, although he falls some 7,000 short of the requisite quota.

It is impossible to attain the election of President and Vice President by a direct popular vote. A dozen or more of the smaller states would protest against it because it strips them of their present unmerited influence in national contests, and they have the power to defeat it. When it is an imperious necessity to provide a remedy for a seriously threatened evil, and the best remedy is not obtainable, it is the part of wisdom to accept the best remedy that can be had.

Mr. Springer's proposed amendment, providing for the distribution of the electoral vote in accord with the popular vote for President and Vice President, is now likely to be revised and reported to the House at an early day, and every consideration of public duty and public safety calls for its passage by the present Congress. A grave peril confronts the country, and the party that opposes Electoral reform must be judged by the people of all parties as opposed to the tranquilty and safety of the Republic.

The Road Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Judge Fell to-day decided against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's application for a reversal of a verdict indemnifying a shipper over the line whose goods were lost in the Johnstown flood. The goods in dispute consisted of 10 barrels of whisky shipped from Bethany, Pa., to Lang, Bernheimer & Co., of Philadelphia. It was shown that while the part of the freight train containing the whisky was swept away by the water, the car in which it was loaded remained uninjured, but was deserted by the crew. A mob of vagabonds seized the liquor, and a committee of citizens was obliged to take it from them and destroy it for the protection of the community and preservation of order. As employes of the road had neglected to interfere with the plunderers, the judge refused to interfere with the jury's verdict.

CARRIE SCHELL, one of the crooked girls of Pittsburg, left the smoky City when the Mayor's order was given turning a certain class of females out of their homes, and landed in Altoona, in which place she attempted to kill herself with laudanum Monday night, but was prevented by the use of a stomach pump.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Printing in raised characters for the blind was invented in 1827.

—The first theatre in America was opened at Williamsburg, Va., in 1752.

—There are over 70 miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—The distance of the earth from the sun is about 92,000,000. The average distance of the moon from the earth is about 240,000 miles. The sun is, therefore, nearly 400 times as far away from us as the moon.

—J. E. Porkingon, a prominent citizen of Washington county, while handling a shot gun at Old Concord, Thursday night, accidentally discharged the piece. The contents tore off his forehead, laying the skull bare. Unless erysipelas sets in, he will probably recover.

—The residence of Jacob Fast, a well-to-do farmer living near Uniontown, was burned Thursday afternoon while the family were attending a funeral. All the contents including $400 in money, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at 5,000, with no insurance. A defective flue is supposed to have been the cause.

—A county collector at Clinton, Mo., one night last week sent one of his helpers to the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern railway and locked a freight engine to the rails to force the company to pay its taxes for the year. The company promptly wired their banker to pay the taxes. He did so and the engine was released.

—Large quantities of oil escaped from a leak in the Crescent Pipe Line Company's line, in Manor township, near Lancaster Pa. on Sunday. Several hunters ignited it to see it burn. The whole country was in a short time a blazing mass. The burning oil ran into the Conestoga creek. Trees and fences over a large area were destroyed, but the pipe line company's employes finally subdued the fire. The loss is large.

—Thursday afternoon John Keighler, a well-known business man of Philadelphia, while out hunting in the vicinity of Youngstown, Westmoreland County, accidentally shot himself through the left breast, expiring almost instantly. He was crossing a fence at the time and slipped. The gun caught on the rail and was discharged. He was about 60 years old and married. His remains were sent home yesterday.

—A dispatch from Youngstown, O., says that capitalists of New York are trying to purchase all the rolling mills and blast furnaces in that part of Ohio and unite them in a gigantic combination under one management. The amount to be paid is said to be $7,000,000. The exact object is not known. Some think it is to be a rival of the Carnegie combination, while others think it will act in harmony with them. The former theory accepted.

—An extensive barn including a number of buildings on the farm of J. E. Mowrey, at Meshoppen, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., were destroyed by fire early on Monday morning. Twenty-five head of cattle, mostly of the Durham stock, three horses and one colt perished in the flames. Forty tons of hay, several tons of grain and most all the farming implements were also consumed. The loss is estimated at $10,000, partially insured. The origin is attributed to incendiarism.

—Philip D. Armour, the millionaire packer of Chicago, has given a Christmas gift of over $1,500,000 to that city. Absolutely unknown to the public work has been going on for a year past toward the erection of a magnificent five-story building and it is now all but ready for occupancy. This building will be known as the Armour institute, and will be to Chicago all that the Drexel institute is to Philadelphia. This building is but a small part of the gift. In addition to it and for its support Mr. Armour gives $1,400,000. All that money, brains and labor can do will be made toward making it the greatest institute for manual training, science and art in this country.

—Peter Bender and Anna Boyer, of Canandensy, near Stroudsburg, Pa., were engaged to be married. Bender's conduct led Miss Boyer to break the engagement, and despite Bender's appeals she adhered to her resolution not to marry him. Bender threatened to kill himself. Miss Boyer paid no attention to what she considered the mere vaporings of an angry man. That Bender meant what he said was tragically forced upon Miss Boyer on Monday. She met Bender, and when she still persisted in declining to marry him, he drew a revolver and crying out that if she would not marry him she should marry no one else, he shot her in the neck. Thinking the girl dead, Bender placed the pistol to his head and blew out his brains. When picked up Miss Boyer was still alive, but will probably die.

Miscellaneous Notices.

DID you see the fine selection of Imported China or Glassware, suitable for Christmas presents at Carl Rivinius'?

DR. E. B. LOOTS' Magnetic Catarrh Balm, heating and cleansing, for catarrh of the nose, eyes or ears, a healing salve for all inflamed mucous surfaces, relieves the soreness and congestion attending colds in the head, hay fever, etc., disinfects the discharges and softens the tubes in chronic catarrh. Can be bought at the new drug store, opposite the public schools. Price, 50 cents. Call on
MRS. M. SHOEMAKER.

Not as some people say that Catarrh can be cured in a day. If you get well in three months you will be doing well. Catarrh is in the blood. You must purify the blood as well as heal the tubes in your nose and head. The Cactus Blood Cure will soon purify the blood; also cures rheumatism. $1 per bottle. I have used both. For sale at my drugstore.
MRS. M. SHOEMAKER.

DON'T split your head about what to buy your friends for Christmas presents. Go to Carl Rivinius' and you will find all you want.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
aug19 1y. 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

THE most suitable presents for your parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, children or sweethearts you can find at Carl Rivinius'.

A CAR LOAD of Barb Wire cheap at Dutton & Son's.

YOU can find a nice selection of Watches, suitable for your friends at Carl Rivinius'.

THE finest selection of Rings for your sweethearts at Carl Rivinius'.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1893, unless cause be shown to the contrary:

The first and final account of Mathias Reade, executor of George M. Reade, deceased, who was assignee of John G. Kaylor.

J. C. DARBY,
Dec. 16, 1892. Prothonotary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE NO. 1 OF THE Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad. In effect on and after November 15th 1891.

NORTH.	Irvona Exp.†	[illegible]
	Church Train†	[illegible]
	Fast Line*	[illegible]
	Mail*	[illegible]
STATIONS.		[illegible]
SOUTH.	Dist.	[illegible]
	Pacific Exp.*	[illegible]
	Mail*	[illegible]
	Church Train†	[illegible]
	Cresson Exp.†	[illegible]

*Leave daily except Sunday.
†Leave Sunday only.
Black letters indicate telegraph stations.
Denny's, Moore's and Cristie's Crossings will be flag stations for all trains.

No. 1 connects at Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27 for points between Cresson and Johnstown, and with Pacific Express at 8 45 for points west of Johnstown. Also with Mail Train at 9 23 for points east of Cresson.

No. 5 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 for points West of Cresson, and Mail Express for points east of Cresson.

From points west of Cresson No. 4 connects with Mail train at 9 23, and from points east of Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27, and Pacific Express at 8 45.

No. 6 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 from points east of Cresson, and Mail Express at 5 17 from points west of Cresson.

Sunday trains connect with Pacific Express and Mail Train west and Mail Express east.

Passengers to or from points on Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad can take train at Coalport or Irvona.

Stations marked "f" are flag stations. Passengers wishing to get off will notify the conductor. Passengers wishing to get on will flag the train at these stations. Trains will not stop unless so notified.
W. P. RATHBUN,
General Manager and Superintendent.
F. J. BURGOON, Train Master.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE OF THE EBENSburg & Cresson Branch Railroad. In effect December 20, 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	5 55 a m	Harrisburg Ac.	9 23 a m
Western Exp.	4 43 a m	Seashore Exp.	6 30 a m
Johnstown Exp.	8 24 a m	Mail	9 38 a m
Pacific Exp.	8 45 a m	Day Exp.	11 04 a m
Mail	4 26 p m	Altoona Exp.	1 00 p m
Way Pass	2 36 p m	Mail Exp.	5 17 p m
		Phila Exp.	8 12 p m

SOUTHWARD.

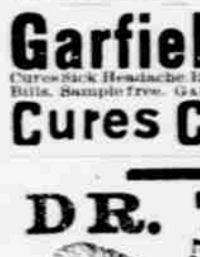
	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M.
Ebensburg		7 40	10 25	3 35
Bradley	3.0	7 50	10 31	3 44
Kaylor	4.8	7 56	10 35	3 50
Noel	6.1	8 01	10 38	3 55
Munster	7.5	8 06	10 41	4 00
Lucket	9.6	8 13	10 45	4 08
Cresson	11.3	8 20	10 50	4 15

NORTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1. A M	No. 2. A M	No. 3. P M.
Cresson		9 30	11 10	5 20
Lucket	1.7	9 35	11 20	5 30
Munster	3.8	9 40	11 29	5 37
Noel	5.3	9 44	11 35	5 43
Kaylor	6.5	9 47	11 41	5 48
Bradley	8.3	9 52	11 47	5 57
Ebensburg	11.3	10 10	12 01	6 10

Bradley, Noel and Lucket are Flag Stations. No trains on Sunday.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating.
Cures Sick Headache. Restores Complexion. Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.
Cures Constipation



DR. THEEL 538 North Fourth St. below Green, Philadelphia.

AFTER the family physician, the hospital and advertising doctors have failed, as well as quacks who promise to cure you after all others fail, and to give you a written guarantee, free advice, free treatment; and after the [illegible] swindlers, the pill manufacturers, with their so called tonics, restoratives, tablets, suppositories, and other secret nostrum humbug concerns, the home cure medicines, etc., etc., have swindled and robbed you, THEN go and consult DR. G. F. THEEL, who has had 6 years European Hospital and 26 years practical experience. Be examined by him. He will candidly tell you whether your case is curable or not. He does not guarantee, nor does he claim to be God's equal, but he does cure the most desperate cases of Syphilis, Ulcers, Strictures, Gonorrhoeal Poison, and Discharges. Sufferers from Melancholia and [illegible] of youthful Indiscretion, of both sexes, are sure of a cure. Remember DR. THEEL does cure what all others only claim to do. DR. THEEL [illegible]. He combines the Allopathic, Homoeopathic, and Eclectic systems of medicine wherever they are indicated. Hours: Daily, 9 to 3 o'clock; evenings, 6 to 9. Wed. and Sat. evenings from 6 to 10 o'clock; Sundays, 9 to 12. Send 10 cts. worth of 2 ct. stamps for book "Truth," the only true medical book advertised, a friend to old, young, and middle aged of both sexes. Write or call. AVOID doctors warning you against medical books; they are afraid you will find their ignorance exposed. READ Dr. Theel's testimonials in Wednesday's and Saturday's Philadelphia Times.

COAL LETTING

THE Commissioners of Cambria county will receive sealed Proposals at their office in Ebensburg until

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1892,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

For good Screened Coal to be delivered in bins at the Court House and Jail for one year from the first day of January next. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY,
P. E. DILLON,
J. G. LLOYD,
Commissioners.
Attest:
D. A. McGough,
Clerk.
Ebensburg, Pa., Dec 16, 1892.2t.

CASSIDAY'S
Shaving Parlor,
EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known Shaving Parlor is located on Centre street, near the County Jail, has recently been handsomely refurnished, papered, and fitted with every modern convenience, and is one of the prettiest, neatest, and best shops in Northern Cambria. It is in charge of competent workmen who will give every attention to customers. Your patronage solicited.
ROBERT CASSIDAY.

HOTEL LEGRANDE.
H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
H. J. SCHETTIG.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of William K. Powell, late of the Township of Clearfield, County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to E. E. Dunegan, resident of said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
E. R. DUNEGAN,
Administrator of Wm. K. Powell, deceased,
St. Augustine, Pa., Oct. 29, 1892.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOEICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius Dever, late of the township of Munster, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MRS. ELLEN DEVER.
Administratrix of Cornelius Dever, deceased.
Nov. 18, 18, 1892.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent
EBENSBURG, PA.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election of Directors of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Secretary in Ebensburg, Pa., on MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1893, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.
T. W. DICK,
Dec. 9, 1892. Secretary.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale in Lily borough, Cambria county, Pa., his Hotel, with Brewery attached; Two Ice Houses, Stable, and all necessary Outbuildings on the premises. The House is licensed now. For further particulars call on or address the proprietor,
THEODORE SELL.
Lily, Pa., Oct 24, 1892.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

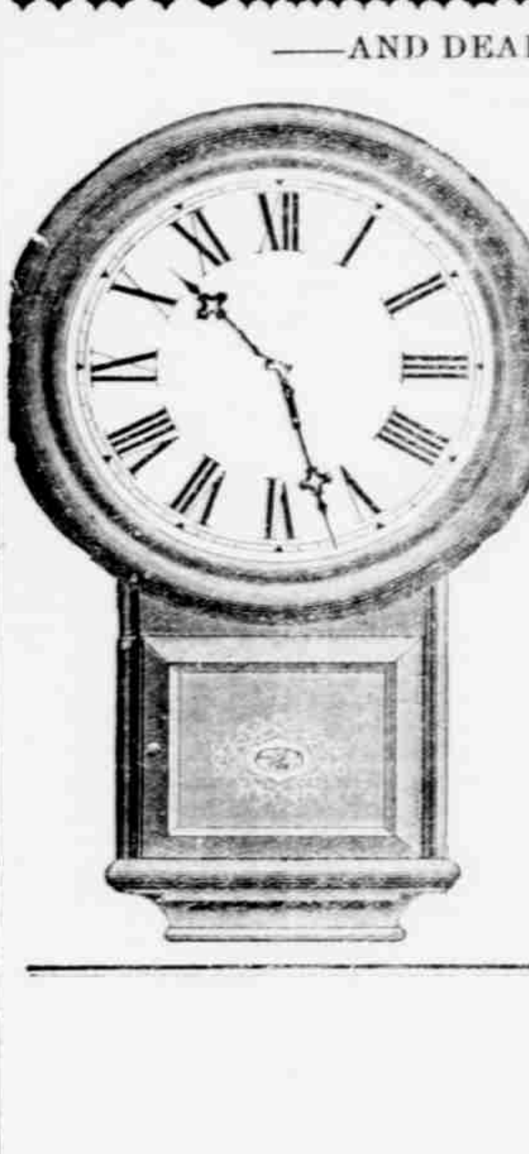
WOOLF'S GREAT OFFER

In addition to offering the Best Clothing in Johnstown at the Lowest Prices, **WOOLF'S** have prepared a delightful surprise for their thousands of patrons. To show our appreciation to the friends who patronize us every fall and to gain new customers, we availed ourselves of a great opportunity for making **WOOLF'S CLOTHING** still most attractive.

☞ With Every Sale Amounting to $5.00 or More We Will Give FREE a Handsomely Framed Steel Engraving, Size 20x24.

They are worth $2.00—at least that's what they would cost you in any Art store. We got a lot of them at a remarkably low figure and we are going to let our old and new friends have them free of cost. The Frames come in Oak, and White and Gold, and are handsome enough to ornament any room in anyone's house. Besides these you may have your choice of a handsome Plush Longfellow Album. Keep your eye open for our Big Holiday Announcement.

WOOLF'S,
THE LEADERS.



CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches,
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.
☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed Come and see before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

Read the
Freeman.
$1.50 per Year.

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA
TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT
JOHN McCONNELL'S,
1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.

OVERCOATS!

for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS

in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.

JOHN McCONNELL,
ALTOONA, PENNA.

FALL SEASON,
1892!

The Fall and Winter season of 1892 promises to be one of the best seasons we have ever had. We have heretofore carried the Largest and Finest Stock in Northern Cambria, and with the expectation of a good fall season, we have more than doubled our stock. We are now prepared to show you the Finest assortment of

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

in the county and give you the **LOWEST PRICES** in the state. Our stock needs to be seen to be appreciated. Call and see us and we will save you money.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, - - - PA.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - DECEMBER 16, 1892.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Mr. Peter Strittmater, of Carroll township, was a visitor to our office on Thursday.

—January 16th, has been fixed upon as the date for holding the next argument court.

—Hon. L. D. Woodruff, editor of the Johnstown *Democrat*, was a visitor to our office on Friday last.

—Mr. W. C. Shields, of this place, shot a wild turkey in the California woods, south of town on Saturday.

—Mrs. W. K. Piper, of Hollidaysburg, a former resident of Ebensburg, is visiting Mrs. Lemon in this place.

—Mr. Peter Huber, of Carrolltown, spent a few hours in town on Thursday and while here paid the FREEMAN office a short visit.

—Misses Mary Gunsman and Katie Warner, of Summitville, have entered a convent in Pittsburg to become Sisters of Mercy.

—Mr. John J. Benitz, a staff correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post*, was in town this week reporting the big cases that came up in court.

—Joseph Meyers, of Johnstown, was brought to jail on Wednesday to answer a charge of larceny preferred by Lucy Keogh, of the same city.

—One hundred and forty-seven license applications are filed in the office of the clerk of quarter sessions of Clearfield county to make or sell liquor.

—Mr. Frank D. Saupp, of Braddock, Pa., son of Mr. F. D. Saupp, of Altoona, formerly of Loretto, is seriously ill at his father's residence in Altoona.

—Postmaster General Wanamaker has issued an order to go into effect July 1, [illegible], reducing the fee on each peice of registered mail matter from ten cents to eight cents.

—E. C. Meanor, editor of the Cherry-tree *Record* died of typhoid fever on Tuesday, December 13th, aged about 30 years. The deceased left a wife and several children.

—Mr. Carl Rivinius, Ebensburg's well-known jeweler, has a number of suggestions in our miscellaneous notices that will be entertaining to those hunting Christmas presents.

—The Curwensville *Review* says: A woman named Bumgardner, living in Lawrence township, while on her way to Clearfield last Saturday morning, dropped dead in the road. Heart disease was the cause.

—On Friday last Judge Barker announced that the jury list for the second week of court would be continued to the third week and that the parties interested in the civil cases need not appear until further notice.

—As we go to press to-day (Thursday) the case of the Commonwealth against Mrs. Anslem Kirsch charged with administering poison to her husband, is on trial and will in all probabilty last until sometime on Friday.

—A freight wreck occurred near Allegrippus on Tuesday night in which nine cars caught fire and the Railroad Fire Company from Altoona was summoned to put out the flames. Trains east and west were detained several hours.

—Last Friday night some one unlocked the barn of Benjamin Rager, in Jackson township and took out a valuable horse. The theft was not discovered until the next morning, and then it was impossible to discover which way the animal had been taken.

—On Wednesday morning Joseph [illegible], a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, whose home is at Conemaugh, while making a coupling at South Fork was caught between the bumpers and received severe if not fatal injuries. He was taken to the Cambria Hospital at Johnstown.

—Mrs. Kate Painter, of Greensburg, widow of George W. Painter, who died suddenly of poisoning on November 14th, was committed to jail at that place on Tuesday, charged with murder. It is suspected that she poisoned her husband to get the $1,500 insurance which he carried on his life. The information was made by John L. Painter, of Pittsburg, a son of the deceased.

—Here is a new swindling scheme that is liable to catch a good many: A stranger goes around insuring property and delivers a handsome policy. If the farmer's building never burns, he never knows that he has been swindled, but if it does and he begins to look around for his money he finds that there is not and never was any such company. The pretended agent pockets the premium, and that is the last you ever hear of his company.

—Ex-Senator S. R. Peale and others of the Bloomington Coal and Coke Company have just completed the purchase from M. I. McCreight and J. H. Pentz of a large body of coal lands between Punxsutawney and DuBois, in Jefferson county. They expended about $10,000 in diamond drilling before purchasing. This recently acquired tract, added to the already large holdings of the company in Clearfield and Cambria counties, makes it one of the formidable corporations in the holdings of coal lands in this state.

—Michael Cowen, aged 42 years, employed at Scott's coal mine near Portage, met with a horrible death at Altoona about 6 o'clock on Monday night. He was run down by a freight train and mangled in a horrible manner. Both legs were cut off, and several deep gashes were made in his body. His body was so badly cut and mashed as to expose his intestines. The remains were sent to Gallitzin. So far as known Cowen had no friends or relatives, though he had lived at Portage for a number of years, coming originally from Scranton.

Fall of the Leaf.

The bright, green foliage of summer which is now variegated with golden tints, and leafless trees will soon presage the coming of winter's chilly blasts. Nature has been more than usually lavish in her gifts and abundant crops make the heart of the husbandman glad. With the advent of fall it will be well for all to take proper safeguards against disease. A pure stimulant tones up the enfeebled system. For this purpose use Klein's world-famed "Silver Age" or "Duquesne" rye. Both are warranted absolutely pure. They sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart. Major Klein also sells six-yeaar-old Guckenheimer, Gibson, Overholt, Finch and Bear Creek at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00. For sale by Ludwig & Son, Johnstown Pa., agents for Cambria county.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, December 14, 1892:

Thomas W. Jones and Mamie McBride, Johnstown.

Charles Grove and Matilda B. Cobaugh, [illegible].

John F. Feightner, Greensburg, and M. Moyer, Johnstown.

Robert A. Helsel and Rachel J. Worker, Johnstown.

Bernhard Nill and Maggie Lentz, Johnstown.

Ebensburg Schools.

Report of the Ebensburg schools for the month ending December 6th, 1892:

Room No. 1.—Total attendance—boys, 19; girls 31; total, 50. Average attendance—boys, 18; girls, 27; total, 45. Present every day: Bennie Luttringer, Tommie Cassidy, Oscar Weaklen, Butler Williams, George Empfield, Clinton Bennett, Harry Davis, Byron Davis, Willis Davis, Bennie Davis, John Kelly, Charlie Brown, Arthur Cresswell, Mary Cassidy, Nolie Crook, Margaret Young, Annie Tibbot, Ruth Squires, Ethel Davis, Mildred Owens, Ethel Thomas, Annie Borkey, Edna Barker, Mazie Lloyd, Carlotta Luttringer, Louise Blair, Goldie Tibbott, Gertrude Engehart and Vera Williams.

Room No. 2.—Total attendance—boys, 23; girls, 15; total, 38. Average attendance—boys, 22; girls, 14; total, 36. Present every day: Katie Grey, Edith Davis, Rosie Crouse, Mabel Gant, Myrtle Gettys, Mildred Eberly, Flora Williams, Fearon Ludwig, Frank Cole, Earl Jones, Eddie Cassidy, Allan Barker, Willie Craver, Harvey Rodgers, John Reese, Waldo Squires, Ray Manley, Ralph Davis, Harvey Tibbott, Edwin Reese, Joseph Emigh and Albert Brown. Class leaders—A class, Flora Williams; B class, Gertrude Mower.

Room No. 3.—Total attendance—boys, 26; girls, 22; total 48. Average attendance—boys, 23; girls, 20; total, 43. Present every day: Joseph Davis, Dannie Thomas, Jesse Evans, Walter Apel, Jonnie Cole, Emmet Weaklen, Charles O'Hara, Walter O'Hara, Carl Englehart, Walter Myers, Tommy Evans, Lee Heist, Dora Williams, Emma Craver, Emma Evans, Rosa Langbein, Fannie Lloyd, Mollie James, Maud Folsom, Gracie Gettys, Manervia Empfield, Lyda Davison, Martina Luttringer and Carrie Mobley. Class leaders—A class, Dora Williams; B class, Carl Englehart.

Room No. 4.—Total attendance—boys, 19; girls, 28; total, 77. Average attendance—boys, 18; girls, 25; total, 43. Present every day: Otto Luttringer, Frank Borkey, Rhoda Ritter, Harry Bennet, David Ludwig, Frank Kirschner, Henry Walter Jones, Clifford Jones, Willie Borkey, Flora Cole, Mary Englehart, Ada Kirk, Marie Myers, Blanche Gant, Pearl Kruis, June Davis, Sibbie Shields, Ophelia Heist, Lizzie Ludwig, Ethel Shields, Minerva Huber, Edith Barker, Mamie Thompson, Florence Evans, Nellie Lloyd and Elsie Manley. Class leaders—A class, Lizzie Ludwig; B class, Pearl Kruis.

Room No. 5.—Total attendance—boys, 28; girls, 19; total, 47. Average attendance—boys, 24; girls, 17; total 41. Present every day: Annie McBreen, Annie Tibbott, Jennie Evans, Maud Shinefelt, Myrtle James, Floy Stiles, Bessie Evans, Annie Owens, Alice Weaklen, John Ritter, Elmer Davis, Leo Luttringer, James Gettys, Ollie Davis, Wallace Humphreys, Peter Ludwig, Wellington Evans, Eddie Craver, Philip Shoemaker, Willie Cole, Joe Luttringer, Herbie Evans, Davis Evans and Charlie Davison. Class leaders—A class, Willie Cole; B class, Alice Weaklen.

Room No. 6.—Total attendance—boys, 13; girls, 13; total, 26. Average attendance—boys, 13; girls, 10; total, 23. Present every day: Monnie Murray, Minnie Craver, Blanche Folsom, Morgan Evans, Benjamin Williams, Fred Jones, Allie Jones, Butler Roberts, Ada Jones, May Day s, Mary Knipple, Mary McCabe, Eddie Jones and Harry Wilber. Class leaders—A advanced, Phil Schettig; A class, Minnie Craver; B class, Ada Jones.

Another Election Contest.

On Thursday of last week H. W. Story, Esq., attorney for S. W. Davis and J. W. Hamer, who were the Republican candidates at the late election for register and recorder and coroner, presented a petition in which it is claimed that D. A. McGough and Dr. George Martin the Democratic candidates were not legally elected to the respective offices for which they were candidates. The petition sets forth that votes in various districts amounting to 306 and upwards were illegal and that the voters were not qualified to vote because their names were not on the registered list of voters and who failed and neglected to make legal proof of their right to vote.

Also that in various districts there were 102 votes polled by parties who had not paid state or county tax as required by law to entitle them to vote at the election.

Also, that certain election officers refused and requested to count and make a return to the court of 39—votes which were cast for S. W. Davis for register and recorder.

Also that in the case of the election districts of the Third, Ninth and Tenth wards of the city of Johnstown, said county, that the booths and ballot boxes in each of the said districts were not placed in conformity to the Act of Assembly governing the same, and that the guard-rail was not constructed and placed that only such persons as were inside said rail could approach within six feet of the ballot boxes, and of such voting shelves and compartments, all of which being contrary to the said Act of Assembly.

This it is claimed renders illegal 741 counting the vote for McGough and Davis in the districts mentioned.

That in the case of the election district of Barr township, said county, the regular tickets, as required by law, were furnished the said election district on Friday, November 4, 1892, and that on Saturday, November 5, 1892, the said election officers opened one of the sealed packages and held a sample election on Saturday, the 5th day of November, 1892, all of which is contrary to the said Act of Assembly, and the said votes cast in said election district on said election day for said office were undue and illegal: that in said district Daniel A. McGough, for said office, received 121 votes and S. W. Davis received 69 votes, all of which were illegal and should be thrown out.

Robbed at Altoona.

Herman Nicholas, a young Swede, who has been in this country several years working near Pittsburg, had accumulated $185, when he concluded to return to his native land. Monday evening he was a passenger on Philadelphia Express, and when the train arrived in Altoona he reported that he had been robbed.

Before leaving Pittsburg he was the recipient of kind attention from three strangers, who also made themselves agreeable to him on the train. He told them where he was going and was obliging enough to take out his pocket book and changed $6 for one of the men. When the train—Philadelphia Express—reached Altoona the strangers pressed around their victim, and as he got off the car deliberately held him up and took his pocketbook out of his inside vest pocket, and before he recovered from his surprise, disappeared in the crowd.

While in the waiting room in Altoona a man entered and looked seriously around. Seeing Nichols he made a hurried exit with the latter in close pursuit. The man was pointed out to an officer and taken into custody. Nicholas positively identified thim as one of the three men who had robbed him.

At the police station the prisoner gave his name as Marcus Marshall and his residence as Cincinnati. He had $35.41 in cash a watch, and a knife in his possession.

—Major Thomas, the Republican candidate for sheriff in Westmoreland county who filed in court all the necessary papers for contesting the election of his Democratic competitor Peter F. McCann, has withdrawn his papers and will allow his competitor to take the office without a protest. When a man is whipped he ought to submit.

THE SNYDER CASE!

THE JURY RENDERS A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

On Tuesday afternoon what has been known in the north of the county for the past five months as the Snyder case came up for trial. The case is from Hastings where Edith and Vanie Snyder (the latter since married to Howard Yerger) lived on the 17th of last July and carried on a millinery store. On that night their house was discovered to be on fire by H. M. Neff, a near neighbor, who raised the alarm, and the fire was extinguished by the people who gathered there. A few days after an information was made by W. J. Horner charging Edith and Vanie Snyder with arson. They were arrested and brought to Ebensburg where they gave bail for their appearance for trial. At September term the case was continued until this term. On Wednesday of last week the case came before the grand jury who returned a true bill and the case was set down for trial on Tuesday of this week. The defendants are represented by N. P. Mervine, Esq., of Altoona, and M. D. Kittell of this place, while the commonwealth is represented by Hon. John Fenlon, F. A. Shoemaker and District Attorney O'Connor.

When the case was called Mr. Mervine challenged the array of jurors for various reasons but Judge Barker after hearing the arguments sustained the panel.

The following named jurors were sworn to try the case: George McLucas, farmer, Dean township; Thomas S. Seibert, teamster, Johnstown; John Michaels, farmer, Summerhill township; John Cullom, laborer Johnstown; Henry R. Shaffer, farmer, Conemaugh township; Jacob Hosketh, miner Gallitzin borough; Conrad Kunkle, laborer, Richland township; J. C. Murphy, contractor, South Fork; Edward Dunegan, Jr., clerk, Clearfield township; James Reynolds, clerk, South Fork; Thomas K. Delany, laborer, Johnstown; Alexander Marlett, farmer Dean township.

H. M. Neff was the first witness called and told substantially the following story: I live in Hastings and was living there on the 17th of July last; I live about thirty-two feet from the house occupied by the defendants; they were occupying the build- as a millinery store and dwelling house on the 17th of July last; it was a wooden building, two stories high; the front room on the first floor was occupied as a millinery and the back room as a kitchen; there were only two rooms on the lower floor; the upper floor was divided into five rooms a parlor and four bed-rooms; there was also a hallway up-stairs on the side next my building; I saw the defendants in my place that evening between 8 and 9 o'clock; the building which they occupied was discovered to be on fire; my wife was lying in bed sick; she called me and said I should get up, that the building was on fire; I got up, saw the fire flashing from the window, and supposed the girls were burning up.

I ran over and entered the front door and ran back through the building to the stairway, crying fire as I went; as I went up stairs I heard the girls and opened the door of the room they were in and told them to hurry out, as the building was on fire; they went down stairs and I followed down and they went out on the street and I went and roused Mr. Miller and came back and the door was locked and the girls were in front of the door and they refused to let anyone enter; they said the building was insured, let it burn; I told them we couldn't do that or the rest of the town would burn down; they said, "Let it burn and save the other buildings;" I told them them that was impossible, but they still refused admission.

I then went around to the rear door and tried to get in, but the door was so well secured I could not do so, and came back to the front door and there was quite a crowd there demanding admision; I kicked the door open and went in, followed by part of the crowd; I went to the kitchen and undertook to draw water; I drew one bucketful and went up stairs, and when I came down again the hose had got there and I didn't go up any more; when I went up stairs I smelt the fumes of burning oil and saw three fires, one in the hallway, one in the front room, and one in the next room to it; the one in the hall was in the corner next to the wall; the others were where the registers had been taken out in the front room and the room next to it; then I went downstairs, and by that time the fire was out, and I went home.

Philip Miller was placed on guard during the night to keep everybody out of the building and next morning we made an examination; we found that the floor and one partition were burned up to the attic; I found the floor of the parlor saturated with oil, also the hallway and two or three bed-rooms; the bedding in the first bed-room was completely saturated with coal oil; in the bed-room next the rear one was a pile of ladies' clothes lying between a trunk and a bed saturated with oil, and the wood-work in the hall in the floor was also saturated with oil; there was kindling chopped up and placed in the holes where the register had been taken out; part of it was the drop-leaf of an old cherry table. (The witness here produced charred portions of the table referred to.) I found one of these pieces in one of the register holes, one in the corner of the hallway, and one in the cellar; the other pieces were piled up in the hallway and in the register holes; we found kindling piled in four places.

Others were called to prove that the girls tried to prevent the people from going into the house, that one of them had knocked a lighted lamp out of E. P. Stinan's hand, and that the girls had bought an unusual quantity of oil a few days before the fire.

For the defense Miss Edith Snyder, one of the defendants, took the stand and testified that she helped her sister in conducting the millinery business at Hastings. On Friday before the fire she took a can of coal oil to her room to clean the bed. She tripped on the bed-clothes, which had been thrown on the floor, and then the can flew from her hand. Oil was splattered over the carpet and into the hall. To dry the carpet more quickly she got pieces of an old cherry table from the cellar and raised the carpet from the floor. After that she pushed the bits of wood into the regiser so as not to be obliged to carry them back to the cellar.

Explaining the oil can found in the storage room, she said she was called to the store before finishing cleaning and shoved it under the bed. On the Sunday of the fire the sisters retired at 10 o'clock, and were awakened by Mr. Neff. The first Miss Edith knew was when he broke into the room, crying "fire." Both ran down the steps. She first saw Stinans, the cripple, when he dragged her sister out. This man swore it was Edith he had hold of. As to what she told the crowd that wanted to go into the house Miss Edith was to unable remember positively.

Mrs. Vanie Yerger, the other sister, told little in addition to Edith's story. She told the crowd they could go up stairs and fight the fire, but must stay out of the store. Steinans, she said, certainly did not pick her up. Explaining the shipment of of a barrel to DuBois, she said it was partly filled with apple-butter for her brother-in-law Mr. Schettig. The box sent by express contained an order of sheeting for Mrs. Schettig. Witness knew nothing whatever about the fire's origin.

A number of witnesses were called who testified to the good character of the defendants.

The jury, after listening to the pleadings of the counsel and the judge's charge, retired to their room about 10 o'clock, A. M. this (Thursday) morning to deliberate.

A half past seven o'clock this (Thursday) evening the jury, after having been out about nine hours, returned into court with a verdict of guilty and a recommendation to the mercy of the court. A motion for a new trial was made by the defendants' counsel which will be argued at argument court.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of last week in addition to those reported in last week's FREEMAN:

Commonwealth vs. Frederick Wiserman, desertion. Court directed defendat to enter into his own recognizance to pay his wife the sum of one dollar per week.

Commonwealth vs. Annie Ripple, larceny by bailee. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Melvina Blough, assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Good, fornication and bastardy. Defendant plead guilty and the usual sentence was imposed.

Commonwealth vs John Burns and Commonwealth vs. Robert Barns, selling liquor to minors, were continued.

Commonwea'th vs. Joseph H. Pringle, malicious mischief. Jury find defendant guilty and recommend him to the mercy of the court.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Reighard, cruelty to animals. Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutor, John Fuller, pay one-half the costs, and the defendant the other half.

Commonwealth vs. James Munsen and John Lamb, assault and battery and malicious mischief. James Munsen plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. John Lamb was discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Slingle, fornication and bastardy. Grand jury ignored the bill.

Commonwealth vs. William Williams, larceny. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John McMullen, larceny. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Hawkins, Willie Shaw, Robert Brown and Peggy Brown, burglary. Grand jury ignored the bill.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Hazelton, assault and battery. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Hale, Harry Johns and Alexander Rager, cruelty to animals. Jury find them not guilty but that they pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. William F. Cook, embezzlement. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. D. C. Burk, forgery. Jury find defendant guilty and recommend him to the mercy of the court.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Mangus, defrauding a boarding-house keeper. Defendant plead guilty and was sent to jail for 10 days.

Commonwealth vs. J. L. Bell, larceny. Defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. David Wyant, larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs of prosecution and go to jail for five months.

Commonwealth vs. Charles H. McAteer, adultry. Grand jury ignored the bill.

Commonwealth vs. E. W. Basset, rape and assault and battery. Jury aquit the defendant of rape but find him guilty of assault and battery.

Commonwealth vs. C. C. Hileman, and W. H. Moorehead, larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Murray, larceny by bailee. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Oliver Thomas and Harry Roberts, charged with the murder of Jacob Rose. Defendants plead guilty to manslaughter and were sentenced to pay a fine of $200 costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of three years and six months in the Western penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. John Minor, sodomy. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and six months.

SENTENCES.

John McMullen, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of nine months in the county jail.

William Williams, also convicted of larceny, received a sentence of one year and three months in the penitentiary.

E. W. Basset, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs of prosecution, and go to jail for one month.

J. L. Bill, larceny, $5 fine and costs, and one year and three months in the penitentiary.

Robert Murray, larceny, $5 fine, costs of prosecution, and sixty days in jail.

Harry Adams, convicted of statutory burglary and larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and three months.

Joseph Pringle, convicted of malicious mischief in destroying property in Brown's saw mill at Summerhil, was sentenced to jail for four months.

SECOND WEEK.

Court was called at 10 o'clock with Judge Barker on the bench.

The cases of Bendon vs. Pryor and that of Jones vs. Mulvehil were continued.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Holtz, assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty and that each party pay half the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Vaugn, fornication and bastardy. Defendant plead guilty and the usual sentence was imposed.

Commonwealth vs. Valentine Plouse, destroying a deed. Jury find defendant not guilty but that he pay two-thirds of the costs and William Gillespie, the prosecutor, the other third.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Krotenderfer, surety of the peace. Defendent sentenced to pay the costs and enter into recognizance in the sum of $200 to keep the peace.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the following cases:

Joseph Dougherty, malicious mischief; Thomas Edwards, surety; Edward Kelly, malicious mischief; Anton Rick, assault and battery; Amos Sulka, false pretence; William Lehman, assault and battery; W. J. Magehan, assault and battery; Ella Roudabush, assault and battery; Richard Youngkin, assault and battery; Thomas Nightingale, fornix et cet; Amos Sulka and John Sweeny, conspiracy; Richard Cobaugh, larceny; L. S. Litzberger, open lewdness; John Stormer and George Storm, cutting with intent to kill; John J. Hough, forgery; George Herdzberger, fornix et cet.; P. J. Bertle, assault and battery; Israel Ream, fornix et cet.; Henry Potter, selling liquor without license; J. M. Ross, forgery; Howard Kinsey, Albert Kinsey and Curtis Scott, conspiracy; John V. and Amelia Shaffer, selling liquor to minors; Thomas Glover and George Patterson, cruelty to animals; Maggie Rick, surety; Charles Zimmerman, larceny by bailee. A *nolle prosequi* was also presented in the case of James Kennedy for receiving stolen goods, and Howard M. Reese, surety, both defendants being adjudged insane.

—The resignation of Hon. John Dean, of Hollidaysburg, as president judge of the twenty-fourth judicial district of Pennsylvania, to take effect December 31st, was received at Harrisburg on Monday at the executive department. Judge Dean's successor will not be appointed until the resignation takes effect.

BALTZELLS'

IN the perfume booth we notice a line of Fancy Plush Work Boxes, filled with all necessary implements at $1.25 to $2.74.

Wood with Plush tops and Satin linings, metal corners, $2.20 and $2.50. Manicure sets in Plush boxes, celluloid handles, $1.86 to 3.50.

Opposite in the Book department is a very large and attractive supply of Books, Calendars and Booklets, books for grown people and children at surprisingly low prices. In picture books there is "Funny Japs and Other Stories," large, illustrated and well bound, only 22c. Our Feather Friends, very attractive, only 15c. Wonderful Stories of Old, 15c Good Cheer delightful stories and poems at the same prices, show what the stock is like. Then there fancy books very natural and realistic indeed at 19c., that will delight the little people, piles of them to select from. Then there is a very large selection of books for grown people, such as Talmage's Crumbs Swept Up, Barnum's How to Make Money, Winning Solid Wealth, by Edwards Todd, in Cloth and Gold, at 74c.

A few of the many. The Christmas Cards and Booklets are new in variety and wonderfully pretty. Nothing nicer for presents and cost but a trifle, 12½ to 50c.

Woodworth's choice Perfumes at 29c. an ounce in a handsome bottle at 19c., 23c. 25c., would be a nice and acceptible gift to a young lady.

An Umbrella is always en regele for gifts to either sex. They are going right along but have still some choice styles. For men there are ivory sticks, best grade of silk, $9.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

B. & B.

IF YOU HAVE

FURS

TO BUY THIS SEASON

Our Present Offerings in

Fur Capes, Muffs, Stoles, Scarfs and Children's Fur Setts,

Will give such an OPPORTUNITY to make a FUR PURCHASE at little cost that this sale will be one of interest to you —By waiting OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, you may be instructed how to SAVE CASH on every grade in price in and quality of every

FUR GARMENT

made—from tiny FUR SCARF at $1.25 to elegant ALASKA SEAL MANTLE at $300.

Never such a FUR chance for the

XMAS PRESENT

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S GOODS.

FUR BOAS,
$1.50 to $25.00.

FUR CAPES,
$4.50 up.

CHILDREN'S FUR SETTS,
75c. to $6.50.

ALASKA SEAL COATS,
$125.00, $150.00, $175.00,
$200.00.

Write us, or better COME.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

C. A. LANGBEIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

COLLARS HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,

Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Riding Bridles, from	50c. up.
Team Bridles, from	$1.50 up.
Lap Dusters, from	40c. up.
Machine-made Harness, from	$6.00 up.
Hand-made Harness, from	$10.00 up.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I guarantee to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Shop Barker's Row on Centre street.
apr29tf

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

ma92 20ly

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Christian Bopp, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Christian Bopp, late of Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersidged, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. PHILLIPINE BENDER,
Executrix.
Summit P. O., Cambria Co., Pa.

J. F. MCKENRICK,
Attorney for estate,
Ebensburg, Penna.
[dec9

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sale, SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

A

WASTE OF TIME.

To look elsewhere for cloaks is simply wasting time, as you can buy them cheaper of us than at any other house in the county. Our assortment is the best and we can please you in every particular.

OUR PRICES DO THE BUSINESS!

Navy Blue Cloth Reefers, worth $5.50, at	$3.98.
Cloth and Cheviot, fur trimmed, worth $8.50, at	6.12.
Black and Blue Cloth Reefers, Astrakan, fur trimmings, worth $11.50, at	8.50.
Lace Pleat Coats, worth $12.00, at	8.98.
Misses' all wool Reefers in three light shades, velvet collars, worth $7.98, at	5.98.
Children's Gretchen Coats, with long capes, all leading shades, worth $5.98, at	4.90.
We still have over two hundred ladies' Newmarket Coats, all in heavy cloth, Beaver and Cheviots, worth $8, $10, $12, $14 and $16, at	2.50.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN LOW PRICES,

YOU WANT TO SEE OUR CLOTHING!

Men's black Beaver Overcoats, worth 13.00, at	$9.98.
Men's blue Kersey Coats, Satine, fancy, worth 16.50, at	12.50.
Storm Coats, with good heavy lining, worth 8.50, at	5.90.
Boys' heavy double-breasted wool Suits, worth 9.48, at	7.12.

WE GIVE

GREAT - - BARGAINS

"IN"

Men's, Boys', Children's and Ladies' Gum Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Dry Goods, Groceries, Carpets, Underwear, Hosiery, Umbrellas, etc.

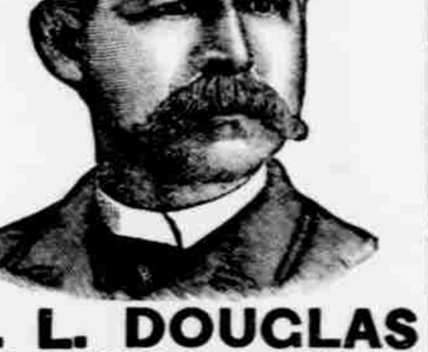
SIMON & CO.,

Leaders of Low Prices,

GALLITZIN, PA.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. T. ROBERTS,

Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.

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JUST RECEIVED!

—A LARGE LOT—

Boots & Shoes

—BOUGHT AT—

Sheriff's Sale!

—FROM THE STOCK OF—

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

The public invited to call. Prices away down.

JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

Our Cutting Cylinder. THE TORNADO Feed and Ensilage CUTTER.

If your dealer don't handle these cutters Write us for catalogue and introductory prices.

Cuts and Splits Cornstalks at one operation. Saves feed. Cattle eat all up clean. No danger of sore gums if you use a TORNADO.

W. R. HARRISON & CO., M'F'RS. CANTON, OHIO.

oc14.2m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of John Noon, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to Michael Noon, resident of Carroll township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

MICHAEL NOON,
Executor of James Noon, Deceased.
Carroll Twp., Pa., Oct. 25, 1892.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

--AT--

J. D. LUCAS & CO.'S.

Bargains In All SUMMER GOODS!

Fall and Winter Goods Will Soon Be Here

And We MUST Have The Room!

"QUINN'S,"

New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

FEES & MILLER'S

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

FEES & MILLER.

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

LILLY

BANKING : CO.,

LILLY, PA.,

JNO. B. MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO.,
Lilly, Penna.
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To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address

H. A. ENGLEHART,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1892.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county upon the estate of Joseph Tomilson, late of Allegheny township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenicated for settlement.

CATHARINE TOMILSON,
Executrix.
JOHN E. TOMILSON,
Executor.
Oct. 10, 1892.

J. F. MCKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA.
Office on Centre street.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

POOL-ROOM GAMBLING.

A Vice That Is Undermining the Youth of This Country.

It Saps the Morals of Young and Old and Is Filling Our Jails with Those Corrupted by Its Influence.

It is said that poolroom gambling does more injury than all the faro banks and other institutions for gambling put together. When a man has once been smitten with the fever for betting on races he is of no use for anything else any more. It destroys his morals. The vice is fairly undermining the youth of this country. No wonder that detectives are commonly engaged by large employers to go around among the poolrooms and find out if their clerks frequent them. The most trusted employe, once attacked by the frenzy, is no longer to be counted upon. His interest in his work relaxes, and there is no telling when he will begin to steal in order to provide himself with money for the gratification of the passion. For the "benefit" of clerks and others who are engaged during the day there has recently been arranged in St. Louis a scheme for racing from eight p. m. to twelve p. m. The races in the daytime are supplemented by races at night under the glare of the electric lights. These nocturnal contests are watched and gambled on in cities all over the union, says the Washington Star.

Before long it may be expected that other tracks will adopt a similar plan. In former times people were obliged to go somewhat out of their way in order to obtain an opportunity to play away their money, but the races bring the luxury of gambling within easy reach of all, and even the women have adopted the vice to an alarming extent. Many business men, who most anxiously discourage such indulgence by their employes, are themselves plungers, and there are not a few such in New York who often carry from twenty to forty thousand dollars in their pockets for investment in horses, thinking nothing of venturing ten thousand dollars on a single race. Compared with this form of gambling the Louisiana lottery was a harmless institution. It is claimed that it is demoralizing the people from the highest to the lowest, and the time may yet arrive when national as well as state legislation will of necessity be resorted to for the suppression of the evil.

Say that one finds one hundred bookmakers on a course on a race day. Each of them pays one hundred dollars a day for his privilege. In addition to this the racing association which owns the track gets five per cent. commission on every ticket sold. It also gets the profit on the sale of programmes at ten cents each, which is a big item when fifteen to twenty thousand people are present. The bar and eating privileges are sold at high figures, and from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars a season is paid in by the telegraph company for its privilege. Racing is to the telegraph company a great source of income. This can readily be comprehended when it is considered what an enormous quantity of telegraphic matter is sent out from the tracks to the pool rooms and elsewhere all over the country. Dispatches are flowing over the wires in a continuous stream, reporting each race at all stages of its progress, from start to finish, and this is only a part of the electric correspondence that is transmitted.

The expenses of a bookmaker in active practice are great. To begin with, as has been said, he must pay one hundred dollars a day to the race track for his privilege. He is obliged to employ two expert accountants at ten dollars a day, one of them a "sheet writer," whose business it is to register each bet made in duplicate, while the other writes the tickets. This kind of work requires great skill, inasmuch as prices are changing every minute, and the horse that is the favorite one minute may presently drop to nothing. Besides these men the bookmaker must have a cashier at fifteen dollars a day, who has charge of the money box. Ordinarily he chalks the price up himself, but he may prefer to engage somebody for that job. The cashiers and accountants are all sporting men themselves, and they receive such good wages for only three or four hours' toil four days in the week. It should further be mentioned that the bookmaker needs two or three messengers, who have varied duties, one of which is to maintain a running communication with the paddock for the purpose of obtaining information, notice of tricks, etc. He is obliged to spend a great deal of money on supplies in the way of stationery, etc., which are all manufactured and sold at high prices by one man, who has obtained from the racing clubs what is effectively a monopoly.

Notwithstanding these big expenses it is observable generally that bookmakers wear diamond shirt studs, occupy boxes when they go to the theaters, and are accompanied on such occasions by handsome and beautifully dressed women. In short, they are "high rollers," and well they can afford to be, inasmuch as their expenses are paid and the cost of their extravagant living is liquidated mostly by poor clerks and other people to whom even small losses by gambling signify distress. It is the latter who contribute mainly to the maintenance of the race tracks, into which such a tremendous stream of money flows, derived from a million petty sources and carrying with it the pitiful earnings of the shop boy, together with the squanderings of the spendthrift on the high road to dishonor.

Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa.

Intelligence from Aden says the slave trade on the east coast of Africa is again increasing, owing to the high prices now offered for slaves, and caravans from the interior are arriving daily. These caravans, it is declared, have experienced no difficulty in passing through Vitu, and slaves have also been embarked at points in the neighborhood of Zeilah, Djibontil, Massowah and Suakim. The Arabs are much incensed, however, at the great number of their captures who are lost before reaching the market, the proportion being under present conditions about 70 per cent. of the number with which the caravans start from the interior. The traders will now accept in exchange nothing but firearms of the best manufacture and ammunition. Raids on a large scale by numerous and well-armed bands of traders are expected as soon as winter sets in towards the countries further to the south—that is, into the territories of the Congo Free State and British and German East Africa.—Leeds Mercury.

A Nickel Problem.

The nickel-in-the-slot-machine has found a new application. A garden folding chair of iron is standing in a walk in the botanical garden at Berlin, Germany, with a slot in it. If you drop a nickel into it you can easily put down the seat and sit on it. As soon as you relieve the seat of your weight it will immediately fold up again. Thus every time you rise you have to part with another nickel. The inventor proposes to change this by enabling the sitter to make the chair keep open when he rises. If he does so, a whole company might use the chair one after another for one nickel. How can he prevent that?

An open letter to women. No. 2.
May 25, '92, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Dear Madam:

"I want to tell you what your *Vegetable Compound* and Sanative Wash have done for me.

"I was so bad with falling of the womb and Leucorrhœa that I could not stand.

"I had doctored so much without benefit I was entirely discouraged. I thought I had to die.

"One evening I read in the 'Herald' about your medicine. I got some, and took 2 bottles of the Compound, and used one of the Sanative Wash.

"I believe it saved my life. I am now well and strong, am never troubled with either of the complaints. If more women would use your Compound, there would be less suffering in the world."

Mrs. Ida Caster.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Maseen, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases,* there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. *Get the genuine.*

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ARTISTIC

JOB PRINTING

TRY THE FREEMAN.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six more to prevent Roup," says one customer. **If you can't get it send to us. Ask first.** Sample for 25 cts. in stamps, five packs $1. Large 2 1-4 lb. can, by mail, $1.20. Six large cans, $5 express prepaid. Sample copy of **The Best Poultry Paper** sent free. Farm-Poultry one year (price 50c.) and large can $1.50. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

STRATTON

Band Instruments, Snare and Bass Drums.

Fifes, Piccolos, Clarionets, Cymbals and all Instruments pertaining to Brass Bands and Drum Corps. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

JOHN F. STRATTON & SON, 43 & 45 Walker Street, New York.

WHITTLINGS.

A TERPSICHOREAN FAILURE.—"Did Mr. Pimpernickel dance with you?" "That's what he called it."—Chicago News Record.

SHE—"You say you are an artist, a musician and a poet?" He (modestly)—"All three." She—"Oh, how awfully poor you must be!"—Truth.

A CONSCIENTIOUS GIRL.—"Did you accept Mr. Flicker?" "Yes, but I warned him I couldn't possibly think of marrying him."—Chicago News Record.

CRUEL GIRL.—"I've had such a beastly headache all day," complained Cholly. "It must be a great satisfaction to you to be reminded that you really own a head," cooed Dollie. — Indianapolis Journal.

"WHY don't your daughter marry? She must have had countless offers." "That's just the trouble. All of her offers have been countless, and she swears that she will have a title or nothing."—Buffalo Express.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

AS NEARLY as can be ascertained, the irrigated lands of California comprise 3,500,000 acres. Irrigation has cost $20,000,000, but it has increased the value of the land $500,000,000.

A NEW company has been formed in Paris whose object is to complete the Panama canal. The capital of the new company is to be $30,000,000, and it is said that work will be begun again at once.

JAPAN is rapidly increasing her manufactures. There is a steady decline in the importation of matches, printing paper, toilet soap, lead pencils, bricks, tires, umbrellas, boots, leather, and particularly beer, cotton yarn, Portland cement, gunpowder and saddlery.

WALLIS BROOKE, a writer in the London Times, is of the opinion that "we shall soon see milk imported from Australia in frozen blocks and retailed in London streets. It can be done as easily as importing butter and apples."

MEN WITH WAR RECORDS.

THE late Gen. John Pope left an estate of about $25,000 or $30,000 to his children.

GEN. BEAUREGARD is now 75 years of age, but is quite spry and active and still maintains his old-time military bearing.

JOHN BAIRD, of Richmond, Me., is a veteran of Waterloo. He enlisted in the British army when 14 years of age, and is now hale and vigorous at 92.

IT is recorded that Gens. Longstreet and Wade Hampton are the only confederate generals who loaded, trained and fired cannon during the war of the rebellion.

BOATSWAIN JOHN C. THOMPSON, U. S. N., who has been attached to the Brooklyn navy yard for the last fifteen years, has been placed on the retired list. Boatswain Thompson is a veteran of the Mexican war, and has seen fifty-two years of active service.

FLASH LIGHTS.

AS IT is an actor's business to hold the mirror up to nature, he must expect all sorts of reflections.—Boston Transcript.

ONE of the biggest fools in the world is the man who thinks he can make something by only putting seven quarts in a peck.—Ram's Horn.

"WHAT'S this man arrested for?" "Impersonating an officer, yer honor. I saw him take two handfuls of peanuts and a banana off a corner fruit stand." —Washington Star.

AT THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S.—"One more question, sir, before you begin!" "Well, madam?" "Is it possible to distinguish real stones from false ones on the photo?"—Lustige Blatter.

LINES OF HISTORY.

THERE have been fourteen popes since the year 1700.

BOSTON'S stock exchange dates its organization in 1834.

IN America, as in France, the average size of families has been steadily decreasing for the last half century. The average is now 4.94, where in 1850 it was 5.50.

SPOONS were used by the Egyptians in the seventeenth century before Christ, and have also been found at Pompeii, but this utensil was not generally used in France until the close of the fourteenth century.

THE first steamboat in Great Britain was the "Comet," forty feet long, built in 1812, for the navigation of the Clyde, but before this time Fulton and Livingston had begun to build steamers at Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHORT MISCELLANY.

IT is a remarkable fact that soda water contains no soda.

AN unreflecting Bostonian advertises: "Human hair at less than manufacturers' prices."

A TURKEY gobbler belonging to Edwin Caldwell, of Harrisburg, N.C., is engaged upon what must prove an unsatisfactory job. Five weeks ago he scratched up five potatoes, and has been patiently striving to hatch them ever since.

HERE is a suggestion worth noting. In many cases, instead of announcing a woman's good deed with the text: "She hath done what she could," quite a fitting a text would be: "She hath done what she thought she couldn't."

THE UMBRELLA.

A Handy and Convenient Article to Have Along.

"An umbrella is one of the most useful articles that a man can carry with him," said a Mississippi man. "One can be used in a dozen different ways. When the sun is shining hot, or when it is raining, a man without an umbrella must either remain indoors or suffer. As a weapon of defense there is nothing better. You can keep a man at his distance with one better than you could with a stick. Next to a shotgun or a pistol there is no more dangerous weapon.

"I remember one time I was in a hotel that caught afire early in the morning. The guests were awakened by the stifling smoke and noise. My room was on the second floor and by the time I had slipped on my pants the fire had gained such headway that all avenues of escape were closed. But there was my umbrella and a window and the rest was easy.

"Another time I was walking through a pasture, when a bull, with his eyes ablaze with fire, made for me. I kept my senses and when he got within about fifty yards of me I ran toward him, opening and closing the umbrella as fast as I could. The bull wheeled around and ran from me faster than he ever ran before in his life.

"And for frightening dogs I had rather have an umbrella than an arsenal."—St Louis Republic.

Office Seekers in France.

The desire to serve the country by holding public office, be the post never so humble, seems to be about as strong in France as anywhere else. The prefect of the Seine had recently 1,071 offices at his disposal, all of a minor importance, and for these offices he had over 40,000 applicants. The offices were mostly as supernumerary clerks, porters, local customs collectors, tobacco shop keepers, and even chief funeral mutes and cemetery rangers. There was only one office that asked a canridate. That was the office of teacher of manual labor in the elementary schools. There was no aspirant for this position.

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAPOLIO

IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

S. HAMILTON,

91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURG,

HAS PUT

MUSIC IN THE AIR!

WORKINGMEN AND TOILERS

Whether With Hands or Head,

TAKE THIS TO HEART.

ORGANIZE BRASS BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS

During the coming campaign you will easily earn

DOUBLE THE PRICE OF YOUR INVESTMENT,

Besides the pleasure you will have and the future profit. We have purposely ordered for just such trade as yours—an immense stock of

Instruments of Our Own Importation,

Direct from the great factores of the world and are guatanteed to be of the very best, choicest quality, but which we propose to sell at ONE PROFIT ONLY. No middle men and small dealers' profit, but sold to you direct at IMPORTERS' PRICES. No matter what interested parties may try to make you believe, just come straight to

HEADQUARTERS FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Fifes, Cornets, Drums, Music; indeed everything musical. Also, the MATCHLESS DECKER BROS. PIANOS, the Artistic MODEL KNABE & CO. PIANO, the world-renowned BRILLIANT FISCHER PIANO, and the ESTEY, and

STORY & CLARK ORGANS,

all of which you know leads the musical world in quality and character of their goods. While we put the prices down to you at such rates, and on such

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

As puts one of these elegant instruments within the reach of

Every Man Who Loves His Home and Children

You should have a Decker Bros. or Knabe or Fisher, or Estey, and Story & Clark instrument, instead of some cheap or unknown or perhaps some old fossil make. Therefore have only one of the above named instruments. Have no other. Also remember that for either Pianos or Organs, Bands and Orchestra instruments we will make to you the very lowest Single Profit Prices, and EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT. Also remember to write direct to the house, or call personally at the salesrooms in the

Great Hamilton Building.

Everybody knows where the Hamilton Building is 91 & 93 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg.

P. S.—If you wish to call in the evening, just drop a postal card to S. Hamilton when you will call and the rooms will be kept open.

B. J. LYNCH,

UNDERTAKER

And Manufacturer & Dealer in

HOME AND CITYMADE

FURNITURE

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,

TABLES, CHAIRS,

Mattresses, &c.,

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MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure.* I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

THOUSANDS CURED

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOHN F. STRATTON & SON,
43 & 45 Walker St. NEW YORK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,

Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all kinds of Strings, etc., etc.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,

Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the most

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,
PITTSBURG DEP'T.,
PITTSBURG, PA

oct18-89-1yr.

HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. **Life is passing!** Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a **golden** opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. **Money** to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from **$5 to $10** per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, **free.** Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all **free,** by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, **H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.**

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MEN BE MANLY

We send the marvelous French Remedy **CALTHOS free,** and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will **STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.** *Use it and pay if satisfied.* Address, **VON MOHL CO.,** Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HUNTERS' FOOD IN AFRICA.

Koodoo, Eland and Elephant's Trunk Among the Delicacies.

South Africa may sometimes be nearly as hot as India, but there the hunter, though a sybarite by temperament, must be a Spartan by training, says the Saturday Review, and almost necessarily he must be in a tip-top condition. He does his severe exercise in the saddle or on his own shoeleather. He cuts his communications with the camping place for the day, and knows nothing of soda water or sandwiches. The air may be hot and the work has been hard, but he seeks the wagons at sundown, empty and ravening. If the locks of his liquor case have not been tampered with, if he has been in fair sporting luck and if he be happy in a tolerably thoughtful Hottentot cook, all is well. The supper is ready to be served in response to a warning shot from his rifle and he sits down to his haunch of koodoo, or his sirloin of eland, or to his fricasseed slice of elephant trunk, with sand grouse to follow. Harris and Gordon Cumming dwell rather on the killing of game than on the eating of it. Yet they sometimes record wonderful performances after prolonged fasts; and like Livingstone and Moffat and other illustrious missionaries, they own to the feeling of inexpressible bien etre which stole over them when nature had been soothed and satisfied with some plentiful but simple meal. The worst was that sometimes, when the sport had been exceptionally gratifying, there would be what were comparatively banyon days. Eland is as good as beef, and more is the pity, since the ox-like antelope is disappearing. But the noble camelopard, though he fetched high prices on the Boulevard Haussman during the siege of Paris, loses caste sadly when he is stripped of his giant's robe; the beautiful water buck tastes fishy, like most amphibious or water haunting beasts, and the still rarer roan antelope has worse faults still.

SLAVERY IN OLD ENGLAND.

The System Not Entirely Abolished Well On in the Seventeenth Century.

Slavery in England was of very ancient standing. Cæsar states that it existed as an institution among the Celts, and in Roman England the conquered natives were held in a state of serfdom. In Saxon and early Norman times the children of the old English peasantry and captives taken in war were sold like cattle in Bristol market and many were exported to Scotland and Ireland. "Doomsday book" states that the slaves numbered twenty-five thousand. Soon after the conquest the distinct slave class ceased to exist and the slaves were merged with the lower class of ceorls under the general designation of villeins. The villeins in early feudal times were annexed to the land and were devisable as goods and chattels, but in process of time the higher class of villeins gained a title to the land on which they worked, and after the reign of Richard II. we find little reference to villeinage. Although the church had early succeeded in putting an end to the English slave traffic by the canon of the council of 1102, slavery was never abolished by any positive enactment; and, according to the Brooklyn Eagle, it was not till 1660 that the last remnants of the feudal system were finally swept away. Slavery was abolished, but slavery did not cease, for until the time of George III. colliers were bought and sold, and if they left the estate to which they belonged were brought back by force. It was not till the year 1775 that an act was passed by which they were declared free and were put on the same footing as other servants.

WEALTHY AUTHORS.

Literary Men of Paris Who Have No Need to Repine.

Some interesting figures have been published as to the popularity and profit of French authors of note, and from these it appears that 120,000 copies of M. Zola's "Debacle" have now been sold in less than three months, says a Paris letter. This number has, however, been beaten by M. Georges Ohnet's "Maitre de Forges," the publishers of which easily got rid of 250,000 copies in a short space of time. Alexandre Dumas, the elder, is still popular, despite the attempts made to dethrone him by realist and psychological writers. M Alexandre Dumas fils receives about £2,000 per annum as his share in the profits accruing from the publication of his father's works. The works of Alphonse Karr and Henri Murger are likewise bought up with avidity by the public.

Returning to M. Zola, he has, it appears, received £12,000 for the publication as feuilletons of nineteen volumes. By the publication in book form of his novels M. Zola has netted £32,000. The great realistic writer is supposed to have gained, reckoning both author's and translator's rights, about £52,000 in twenty years. His theatrical fees were £12,000 for "L'Assommoir," the other sums received under this head being comparatively insignificant.

Elephant on Toast.

The young man from the country took his green necktie and his best girl into a restaurant on Woodward avenue, and like some young men when the girls are around he was disposed to be facetious at the waiter's expense.

"Waiter," he said, "bring me a broiled elephant."

"Yassir," replied the waiter, perfectly unmoved.

"And waiter, bring it on toast."

"Yassir."

Then he stood there like a statue for a minute.

"Well," said the young man, "are you going to bring it?"

"Yassir."

"Why don't you, then?"

"Orders is, sir, dat we has to git pay in advance for elephants, sir. Elephants on toast, sir, am $18,000.25; ef you take it without toast, sir, it am only $18,000, sir."

The waiter never smiled, but the girl did, and the young man climbed down.—Detroit Free Press.

It Must Be Well Seasoned.

The young couple had been married and among those congratulating them was an effusive sort of a woman, who liked to hear herself talk.

"I do not," she said, taking a hand of each in hers, "hope for you unalloyed happiness, for that is not given to any mortal; nor do I ask for you the greatest worldly prosperity, for that often hardens the heart; but I do desire for you that the love which has sprung up in your young hearts shall be ever fresh and green—"

A crusty old bachelor had been listening, and at this point he growled to his neighbor:

"Listen to that woman, will you? By Jove, if there is anything in this world that is undesirable, unreliable unaccommodating, unhappy, unstable, undecided and unimproved, it is green love. Bah!" and he walked away.—Detroit Free Press.

The Champion.

"Well," remarked the man from Kansas, "Corbett may have been able to have dodged Sullivan's blows and won the fight, but I know one he can't dodge."

"Whose, for instance?" chirped in a fellow who had won a couple of hundred on Jim.

"One of those we have out there in the cyclone belt."—Detroit Free Press.

LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.,* 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated **"Ladies' Books."** It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game **Verba.**

For ten cents they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," together with music of its most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

QUINEPTUS!

A very pleasing, harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. **Price, 75 Cents per Pint Bottle.** Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

Manufactured by
The Academic Pharmaceutic Co.,
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
532—536 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK CITY.

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GOOD WORDS FOR THE TIGER.

The Ferocious Animal Is a Necessity in India—Some of Its Uses.

The tiger is not such a very great misfortune to the neighborhood where he happens to have fixed his abode. His chase gives pleasure, excitement and exercise to the many hard-worked officials, whose lives would be those of uninterrupted routine were it not for this recreation. It is also of great assistance to the district officials, according to Harper's Magazine, as it makes them much better acquainted with the people under their charge, and they get to know out-of-the-way places which, but for this sport, they would never have visited. The tiger is a very necessary evil in India, and were it not for him deer and wild boar would increase to such numbers that the cultivation of the land would become an immense hardship and almost an impossibility. He keeps them within bounds and relieves the ryots from watching their fields by night in the unhealthy localities.

We are accustomed in England to hear constant war preached against this animal for its total extermination, but this ought only to be in cases of the destructive cattle killer or man eater, and these ought to be got rid of at any cost. The villagers are always extremely careful of their good cattle, watching them well and keeping them grazing on the border of fields where they are working, and would be very sorry if the tiger were exterminated. Of course they themselves are often carried off by man eaters. But tigers of this class are luckily very scarce.

Tigers are still numerous in the state of Mysore, and panthers have often been killed in the city itself quite recently. I believe that in Mysore the largest tigers in India are to be found. Some have been killed quite lately measuring nearly ten feet six inches from the nose to the tip of the tail. There are two kept by the maharajah in the courtyard of his cattle stables that measure very little short of that.

HIS SHOT WAS A BULL'S EYE.

But He Didn't Explain That He Painted the Target After Firing.

A New York broker, who is well known on the stock exchange for his proclivities as a practical joker, made considerable fun for some of his associates a few days ago. He is sojourning in the country at the present and dispensing hospitalities to a number of his comrades. He is rated among them as a particularly bad marksman, and so it was, says the New York Herald, that when he took numbers of them around back of the barn one morning and showed them a target painted on the back of the barn and a bullet imbedded in the very center of the bull's-eye, the first inquiry was:

"Who fired the shot?"

"I fired it and from a distance of two hundred yards, too," was his earnest reply.

"Oh! rats! rats!"

"Come off, now."

"You could not hit the barn at that distance."

But he persisted in his assertion and finally suggested that perhaps some of his friends would like to bet on it. He got two bets, one for a dinner for the crowd and another for a case of champagne. He then brought out two witnesses who solemnly declared that they had seen the shot fired by him from a distance of two hundred yards and from a rifle. The witnesses were beyond suspicion and the bets were paid.

During the jubilee that followed the broker confessed that he had painted the target on the barn after he had fired the shot.

CITY PARKS.

Chicago Well Provided with Free Recreation Grounds.

An American gentleman, writing to Garden and Forest from England, notes two things in particular which help the people there to get more for their money in the way of recreation than we do here. One of these is the enormous amount of common land so easily accessible from the great cities, and the other the fine roads for bicycling, a form of recreation in universal vogue. In his native city, Cincinnati, this gentleman remembers that it was almost impossible for the boys to have a game of baseball, and the few places then available are now covered with buildings. He says: "None of Cincinnati public parks are ever used for games, and I don't think many of our western cities allow such use of their parks. Here nearly all the parks have immense spaces reserved for cricket, tennis and the like, and the London vestries are continually acquiring new land for recreation purposes." While Cincinnati is exceptionally backward among large western cities in providing proper park facilities, the charge of not permitting a sufficient use of the parks for games would certainly not hold against Chicago, where the people enjoy the parks to a remarkable extent.

Into the Blue Empyrean.

Algernon was whispering low to the girl in the gaudy glimmer of lace and tulle. She had bent her lovely swanlike neck to catch his words. Murmurously they floated outward and fell upon the pearly pink-white ear, as crystal drops touch silver chords and waken sweetest music sleeping there. "You are so much to me," he said. "In all the dozen years since my heart responsive grew to woman's sweet solicitude, there has been none whose fingers spanned the octave of my soul and wrought the manly harmonies dormant there into a living theme. No face but yours has brought to me the face of angels, fair and pure, beyond the skies that bend above the earth, far removed from all its sordid thoughts, its groveling cares, its motiveless materialism. In you concentered, all my dreams are realized, my hopes to full fruition come, my dearest wishes made my own." Slowly she lifted that fair sweet face until her soft, blue eyes looked into his. Then she laid her little hand upon his arm. "Algernon," she murmured, "won't you please come off the roof." And as Algernon clambered down he recalled the fact that he had tackled a Chicago girl.—Detroit Free Press.

An Indignant Brigand.

The advertisement of the brigand Candimo, in the Journal of Sicily, complaining of a correspondent's letter is curiously illustrative of the march of civilization. He is still pursuing his profession at the head of a considerable band, and he begs to state, "through your esteemed columns," (for which purpose he forwards five francs) that the remarks in question are injurious to him. "We do not touch the poor who work for their living, but only the rich. Nor do we kill persons with a dagger, as is infamously asserted of the man Cassetaro; we shot him!"

Buddhism at Paris.

M. Leon de Rosny has founded a school of buddhism at Paris. The number of disciples is limited, but there may be as many listeners as space will permit. The disciples are subject to rules as strict as in a religious order, and are bound to serve in any office for which they are designated, even that of superintendent if elected. Listeners need only conform to the rules of school discipline. Disciples and listeners agree among themselves to pay contributions as high as their means allow. Serious offenses against the rules of conduct are punished by exclusion from the school.